

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

AUGUST 1, 1942

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Pinus Strobus

**Complete Report of
A. A. N. Convention**

Editorial

CONVENTION ENCOURAGES.

The strong attendance at the Kansas City convention of the A. A. N. was in large part due to the courage of nurserymen, intending to carry on as well as they are able under wartime conditions and wishing to learn how to proceed and in what direction. The program was well named a war conference, for a majority of the speakers had themes pertinent to that title. It was encouraging to learn from them that the picture is not so bad as it is sometimes treated by the less informed.

The subject of priorities had become familiar to nurserymen through the effects of government orders issued during the past six months. Few additional restrictions were suggested, and the exchange of experiences between nurserymen indicated that substitutes and resorts to old-time methods were being found successful.

Feared as a possible bottleneck, railroad transportation has brighter prospects than many had imagined. The address of the chairman of the car service division of the American Association of Railroads was distinctly reassuring. The recommendations of the association's emergency transportation committee showed that ways may be found to meet possible difficulties if the carriers are called upon to meet a much heavier traffic than is anticipated; the results of the work and study of that committee alone repaid any association member for his past year's dues.

Both from the chief of the federal bureau and the head of the National Plant Board came evidence that federal and state officials were interested in lightening the nurserymen's load in pest control problems, enhanced by the labor shortage.

The sales outlook, it was generally agreed, showed no clouds except those cast by a possible labor shortage and handicaps in delivery. The victory garden program has encouraged the public to work in gardens, and more emphasis on gardening for recreation will appear as automobile and railroad transportation restric-

tions increase. Thousands of new homes demand some sort of planting, and a considerable portion of the public receives a larger income, while more and more avenues of spending are closed.

The convention gave encouragement to the nurseryman who continues the full pursuit of his occupation as a national service to produce stock for camouflage, for garden and orchard planting in the nutrition program and as a means to maintain civilian morale. To learn that handicaps are not insurmountable was still more cheering.

PRIORITIES.

In his address on "Priorities in the Nursery Industry" at the opening session of the A. A. N. convention, M. P. Driggs, of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, discussed the restrictions that affect nursery supplies and equipment, summarized as follows:

Binder and wrapping twine—Restricted because of curtailed imports and need by armed forces. Treated cotton twine, a substitute.

Bud ties—Rubber restricted. No imports of raffia.

Lumber—Becoming scarce because of army needs and its use as substitute for steel in factory construction. No scarcity of crating lumber.

Nails and wire—Further allocation of steel rods to manufacturers being requested of WPB to supply more nails and wire. No galvanized nails or copper wire to be made available.

Burlap—No imports. Osnaburg, a substitute.

Paper—Long fibers scarce for laminated impregnated paper. Other kinds of paper available.

Wax paper—Limited because of order on paraffin, of which use now exceeds production.

Sprayers—Restricted by lack of metals.

Tools—Small tools not restricted. Manufacture of electric hedge clippers prohibited; lawn mowers restricted.

Rubber hose—Cannot be made of crude rubber, but some reclaimed rubber available.

Transportation—Railroads overloaded; food supplies and military requirements to be given preference.

The Mirror of the Trade

Truck operation restricted by ODT orders.

Farm machinery—Ordinarily available.

Tractors—All crawler type and some wheel type taken over by army.

Electric motors—New not available; old ones being overhauled.

Insecticides and fungicides—Rapidly dwindling supplies of some items will require restriction to food crops.

Fertilizers—Chilean nitrate and phosphorus not available, chemical nitrogen only for vegetable production.

U. S. D. A. war boards set up in states and counties will receive from growers requests for information as to supplies and means of obtaining them.

No restriction is made on supplies of twine, fertilizers or other materials already in nurserymen's possession.

Each firm should have a conservation and salvage program, so as to make the most use of tools, trucks and other equipment on hand.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.

Turning to the opening pages of his catalogue the other day, a prominent nurseryman said: "These are the pages that I like to print in large type, so that customers will read them. Why should we print in fine type, so that they look unimportant to our customers, the paragraphs about our facilities, our service, our experience and our terms? These are more important than prices, which the customers will look for, anyway, even if they have to get a magnifying glass.

"Prices do not vary greatly between firms that are supplying the same quality of merchandise and catering to the same class of customer. There are, however, wide variations in the character of the stock offered and in the kind of service which goes with it. So if we can make the readers of our catalogue understand that we have the experience to select the kind of plants that will give them the greatest value, that we offer only such stock, that we pack it and ship it properly and that we believe conscientious service goes with each order, we have at the same time sold them on paying our prices."

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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START YOUR FALL SELLING NOW

More trade buying will be done by mail this year, because of reduced travel by nurserymen. Early advertising will give more time for correspondence before the busy period. Prepare advance announcements and book orders ahead. Obtain maximum attention for your offers by advertising them in the American Nurseryman.

A. A. N. Convention at Kansas City

Recognition of the importance of the war conference program was shown in the registration of nearly 400 at the sixty-seventh annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen. Good attendance from a distance was noted at Kansas City, as well as from near-by states, although fewer members were accompanied by their wives and children than at recent conventions in peacetime. Fortunately, a cool wave brought comfortable temperatures during the week. Close attention was given to the program, and at several sessions there was standing room only, though the chairs placed at tables in the ballroom at the Hotel Muehlebach were increased to about 250.

Across the front of the ballroom stretched the big banner of the association first presented at New York. On one side were large display boards carrying press material and photographs to show the great interest in victory gardens and in victory harvest shows. On the other side were displayed the names of members on the honor roll of firms having the pay roll allotment plan to buy war bonds and another honor roll of the men contributed by some of the member firms to the nation's military forces.

Organization Session.

The organization meeting of the board of governors was held Monday evening, July 20, when the list of delegates certified was read by Edward L. Baker, chairman of the credentials committee, and a roll call revealed sixty-six delegates present.

Reports of some of the standing committees were presented, some in full and some in summarized form, the lengthier ones to be printed in full in the proceedings. No new cases were submitted to the arbitration committee, reported Richard P. White, chairman. The important report of the legislative committee was read by Secretary White, because the chairman, Miles W. Bryant, had been kept at home by family illness. Robert Pyle offered the reports of the committee on botanical gardens and arboretums and of the committee on united horticulture and plant

nomenclature; Paul Stark, on market development and publicity; Lee McClain, on trade barriers; R. P. White, on quarantines, and Charles Sizemore, as traffic manager. Summaries of these reports appear on another page.

William Flemer, Jr., for the committee on horticultural standards, stated there had been no great activity the past year, aside from a request for a change in rose standards, which had been submitted to organizations dealing with that plant. Need was indicated for a supplemental report of standards on row-



Frank S. LaBar.
(New President of A. A. N.)

run material for camouflage purposes, which would be prepared by early autumn.

For the membership committee, President Edwin J. Stark stated that the membership had reached 713 on July 1, the largest in the history of the association, and by July 20 it had climbed to 726, with several applications just received.

Opening Session.

The ballroom of the Hotel Muehlebach was filled for the important addresses at the opening session of the convention, Tuesday morning, July 21. After an invocation by Rev. Warren Grafton and an address of welcome by Judge Kemp in behalf of the mayor and a response by Vice-president Frank S. LaBar, announcements of entertainment activities were made by Charles Williams,

chairman of the local arrangements committee.

"Down to Earth" was the title of the inspirational address by Merle Smith, whose oratory pictured the reassembling of the family as a home unit under the impact of war conditions.

Speaking in place of M. Clifford Townsend on "Priorities in the Nursery Industry," M. P. Driggs, of the Office of Agricultural War Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture, concisely covered the supply situation and the government orders relating to the chief materials and equipment of importance to nurserymen. His comments on these items are summarized on another page.

President Stark offered his official address, in which he dwelt on the service of the association committees and expressed the organization's obligation to them. The high lights of his address appear on another page.

Frank S. LaBar submitted the treasurer's report, which showed a cash balance of \$19,338.51 as of July 1, 1941, receipts of \$36,186.23 and disbursements of \$28,904.68 to June 30, 1942. Of the receipts, special funds accounted for \$2,410 in the legal fund and \$3,202.50 in the victory garden fund. Expenditures for the past year, aside from the special funds, were \$22,942.34 as compared with a budget of \$23,169.43. The proposed 1943 budget calls for \$25,898.54. Of the estimated income of \$29,685.40 there would consequently remain a balance of \$3,786.86, of which it was proposed to invest \$1,500 in war bonds and devote \$2,000 to publicity under the direction of the executive committee.

At this session three new gavels were added to the association's collection, one from Secretary White, made from wood of the first tung oil tree grown in America; one from Clarence O. Siebenthaler, made from a branch of the Logan elm near Circleville, O., and one from Edwin J. Stark, made from the original Delicious apple tree.

Fruit Tree Growers' Session.

While the members of landscape firms met in the ballroom Tuesday

afternoon, about fifty fruit tree growers listened to an exceptionally interesting panel discussion on "New Developments in Fruit Tree Production," in the Trianon room, under the leadership of Prof. T. J. Talbert, of the University of Missouri.

Speaking on "Registered Rootstocks," Dr. H. B. Tukey, of the New York state experiment station, Geneva, described the increasing interest in stocks produced by root cuttings and layering, so as to propagate clones, which he defined as a term corresponding to the variety in the scion. Hence by a named stock and a named scion it is possible to describe exactly the type of tree to be delivered. Thus instead of offering just dwarf trees, a catalogue may show variety and rootstock, and a form for this purpose has been devised by the Northeastern Rootstock Conference. He called attention to the various lines of procedure in carrying out the propagation of registered or certified rootstocks and the application of grades and standards to them under state or national regulations.

Reference by Dr. Tukey to the Malling rootstocks was amplified by the next speaker, Dr. Thomas Maney, of Iowa State College, on "Dwarfing Stocks." He referred to the work at the East Malling experiment station, in England, classifying the types of rootstocks in sixteen types from the very dwarfing up to the French crab, to reduce the variation in the sizes of trees delivered to orchardists. Dr. Maney declared that the Virginia crab and Hibernian were the best hardy stocks in Iowa and that the Malling stocks were a failure in the severe midwest climate. He touched on the great amount of work to be done in determining the congeniality of different stocks with different scions. With pictures he gave a clearer view of the effects of dwarfing stocks.

"The Practical Use of Hormones in Plant Production" was entertainingly summarized by Dr. A. E. Murneek, of the University of Missouri, who told something of the history of hormones, sometimes termed growth-promoting or root-stimulating substances. Deploring the extravagant claims earlier made and the overenthusiasm of the public, he indicated the practical uses, in rooting cuttings, aiding transplanting and preventing premature fruit drop, of

the preparations now marketed, embodying chiefly indoleacetic acid, indolebutyric acid and naphthalene-acetic acid.

In his talk on "New Commercial Varieties," Dr. William F. Pickett, of Kansas State Agricultural College, mentioned some of the introductions of the state experiment stations of New York, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and New Jersey, in apples, peaches and pears, referring to the objectives in the hybridizing programs at these stations. He asserted no recommended lists could be offered for any large area of the country, and he referred to bulletins of various state stations for pertinent data in that regard.

In the closing talk, on "Standardization of Fruit Varieties," Dr. M. J. Dorsey, of the University of Illinois, declared that the long list of fruit varieties in commerce, nearly 300 in apples alone, made it impossible even for specialists to be acquainted with them all. He reiterated the need of more accurate terminology, the elimination of synonyms and the selection of varieties most suited to modern



BJARNE LOSS.

Long prominent in nursery activities in the northwest and for two terms president of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, Bj. Loss—familiarily called by the first two letters by those who cannot give the correct Norwegian accent to his given name—brings to the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen a keen mind and constructive type of thinking. He had already built up a large retail business under the name of the Lake City Nurseries, at Lake City, Minn., when in January, 1940, he became president of the Jewell Nurseries, Inc., a corporation he formed to take over the nursery stock and business of the Jewell Nursery Co., an old wholesale firm of large size, which had succumbed to the depression and gone into the hands of a receiver. The latter, Kenneth Law, turned from banker to nurseryman at the persuasion of Mr. Loss, to manage the business, which is once more thriving under their operation.

need. He spoke of developments such as fruit freezing and the popularity of fruit juices and ice cream fruits as affecting the list of varieties and predicted rapid changes ahead.

This series of half-hour talks held the interest of the group and was considered an outstanding program feature.

Landscape Group Meeting.

Cornelius Van Tol, president of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association, greeted about 100 persons in the ballroom at the session for landscape firms that afternoon.

A short business meeting preceded the scheduled panel discussion under the leadership of Herbert Hare. Arthur Palmgren reported briefly for the executive meeting. President Van Tol appointed Lloyd Hathaway, Arthur Watson and Owen G. Wood as a committee to nominate officers.

Mr. Hare, of Hare & Hare, landscape architects, Kansas City, opened the panel discussion with remarks about the splendid opportunities for the landscape men to beautify the many units of small homes now springing up all over the country. He urged them to consider carefully the question whether to treat the units as a group or the homes individually and not to overlook the owners' likes and dislikes.

Prof. L. R. Quinlan, Kansas State College, Manhattan, illustrated his subject, "Landscaping the Small Property," with slides of finished designs. Lively remarks criticizing the weak points, suggesting remedies and discussing the good points of each slide found Professor Quinlan an able instructor.

He stressed particularly the need to remember the usability of designs and of giving serious consideration to the relations of the living rooms of the house with the outdoor living room and service features. Broad-leaved evergreens and low compact flowering shrubs were suggested items to overcome the tendency to use too many coniferous evergreens, so often found in the finished picture of today.

Mr. Hare summarized the discussions that held the attention of the group for nearly three hours and then called on Peter Cascio, West Hartford, Conn.; Harold Hunziker, Niles, Mich., and Charles Williams,

Kansas City, for short closing remarks.

Committee Reports.

The Wednesday morning session opened with Secretary White's presentation of his report, published on another page.

J. Frank Sneed reported for the executive committee, reviewing the high lights of the year's work, accomplished not only in the semiannual meetings, but also by constant interchange of correspondence. He referred especially to the definition of dues from landscape members, assistance to the government in camouflage work, the association's share in the victory garden program and the war conference program of the convention.

Vice-president LaBar reviewed the work of the standing committees during the past year, as reported at the board of governors' meeting Monday evening. Opportunity was then given for members from the floor to question the committee chairmen. These questions were exceedingly few.

O. E. Carr, of M. L. Carr's Sons, Yellow Springs, O., who has attended more than fifty A. A. N. conventions, was called on and gave some interesting reminiscences of his first convention, at Washington, D. C., in 1886.

Henry Hicks, Westbury, N. Y., received recognition and applause as recipient of the Johnny Appleseed award of the Men's Garden Club of America this year.

Freight Transportation.

The enlightening address on "Freight Transportation," by Warren C. Kendall, chairman of the car service division of the American Association of Railroads, gave members encouragement as regards the shipment of nursery stock.

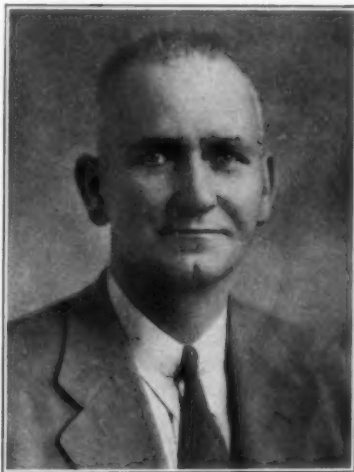
While the railroads have a tough problem in meeting the heavy needs for troop traffic, transportation of military supplies and replacement of coastal shipping, said Mr. Kendall, they are finding ways of handling this record car movement with even reduced equipment. In this shippers are cooperating by prompt loading and unloading and in other ways.

He believed refrigerator cars would be available for nurserymen when wanted, because the general peak demand for such cars comes in

May, June, July, August and December, which are not the nurserymen's heaviest months of shipping.

He thought it unlikely that any concern need be felt as to boxcars next autumn or in spring.

Requesting the cooperation of shippers, he recommended that cars be loaded as fully as possible, that fuel and other supplies be ordered in full carloads, that cars be loaded and unloaded promptly, that they



J. Frank Sneed.
(Elected Vice-president, A. A. N.)

be cleared of any debris and that requests for cars be made only one or two days before needed and that they be released promptly.

In response to queries, he saw no interference in the movement of express and parcel post shipments. He would not predict about l.c.l. freight shipments, but thought they might possibly be slowed up by practices to conserve cars.

Nominations.

At the opening of the Thursday morning session, July 23, nominations were made for members of the executive committee and officers. Only one name was presented for each place, so that election followed next day.

Richard H. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., succeeds himself as executive committee member from region 2, and John A. Armstrong, Ontario, Cal., from region 6.

The new member of the committee from region 4 is Bj. Loss, Lake City, Minn., and Edwin J. Stark, retiring president, is director at large.

Frank S. LaBar, Stroudsburg, Pa., is president, nominated by W. S.

Carver, president of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

J. Frank Sneed, Oklahoma City, Okla., is vice-president, nominated by J. M. Ramsey, Austin, Tex.

William Flemer, Jr., Princeton, N. J., succeeds himself as trustee for another 3-year term.

Special Committee Reports.

When reports were asked from special committees, Lloyd Moffet said there was no report from the committee on government procurement of nursery stock.

In the absence of Joel Barnes, chairman of the committee on Registered Rootstock Association, John Kelly, Dansville, N. Y., stated no further action had been taken in the past year and he recommended the disbanding of the committee and turning over its records to the executive committee.

William Flemer, Jr., chairman of the camouflage committee, briefly reviewed the association's gathering of data for the government on plant material available for camouflage, and he stressed the importance of nurserymen's being ready to serve their country in this way. The dependence on airplanes in this war makes camouflage of greater moment, not only in coastal regions, but in defense areas inland. Some camouflage jobs have been already started in the east.

Emergency Transportation.

Livest of the present problems of nurserymen, that of transportation has been studied during the past year by a newly appointed committee on emergency transportation, consisting of Charles Burr, Charles Baldwin, Henry Homer Chase, Henry Kohankie, C. Bert Miller, J. Murray Ramsey, Paul Stark and Edward S. Welch.

Questionnaires had been sent to 233 important shippers of nursery stock, and the 131 returns were considered to represent a large proportion of the total movement of stock in the country.

Tabulation of the returns showed the volume and direction of traffic, depicted in a series of charts on display before the convention, and the assembled data made it possible to receive valuable advice as to prospective service from the car service division of the American Association of Railroads.

To cooperate with the railroads in meeting the problem, the committee made these recommendations to members:

1. Load cars full, both incoming and outgoing, combining shipments with other local nurserymen.
2. Load and unload cars promptly and remove all debris.
3. Haul l.c.l. shipments to the nearest large terminal.
4. Order cars only as needed.
5. Route cars by most direct roads.
6. Use boxcars instead of refrigerator cars where possible.

Quarantine Head Speaks.

P. N. Annand, chief of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke to a full room, having just returned from ten days at Mexico City where he attended the Pan-American Agricultural Conference.

Describing the effects of the war on the bureau, he noted particularly an increasing scarcity of competent men to conduct pest control operations, more numerous inquiries as to control methods to reduce nursery labor costs, and requests for information on substitute materials for insecticides, fungicides and fertilizers. Research by the bureau on these subjects and on cheaper ways to meet plant quarantine problems is an important wartime job.

Pest risk is the only sound basis for restrictions on imports and the movement of plant materials, asserted Mr. Annand. He reviewed some of the important pest control programs, such as for Japanese beetle, Dutch elm disease, phony peach disease, barberry eradication, white-fringed beetle, new scale infestations, etc.

His attitude toward the nurserymen's part in these programs was sympathetic, and his expressed purpose to aid nurserymen in easing their burdens in this connection was encouraging to his audience.

Talk on Camouflage.

The hour's talk on camouflage by Maj. R. P. Breckenridge, of the U. S. Army engineer board, Fort Belvoir, Va., interested a capacity audience.

He explained that camouflage in this war is against aerial observation, not close ground observation as in the earlier war, and in this country camouflage is not against observation,

but against bombing, which must be done by direct vision of the target. Hence fixed installations are made, in contrast to mobile military camouflage where there is fighting. The present method is one of engineering, in contrast to the artists' approach in the earlier war.

Protective concealment against bombing commonly consists of toning down or reducing the visibility. Complete concealment is attempted only in the case of important objects. The technique involves deception, which consists of making an object look like something else, or by decoys or dum-



J. A. Armstrong.
(Reelected to Executive Committee.)

mies, to mislead possible bombers, where landmarks make easy identification of location.

He explained that protective concealment work in this country is progressive, comprising the most important areas first and advancing from one technique to the next.

The use of plants in camouflage, he stated, has three large fields. Most important is the reduction of the objectives' shadows by providing irregular backgrounds. Next is their use as a ground cover to hide earth scars made by new construction. Third in order is their use as screens around and over buildings.

By means of slides he illustrated the foregoing points and added further details in his rapid running fire of comments.

He further explained that camouflage work is being decentralized. The U. S. Army district engineers in fifty cities are in charge of local installation. The Office of Civilian Defense

handles installations on properties not government owned or controlled. If nurserymen make contact with the offices nearest them in the association's name, their counsel undoubtedly will be useful.

The program of protective concealment, asserted Major Breckenridge, is bigger than most of us realize. The question is not whether collective stock or nursery-grown material is to be used, or what kinds, but rather, is there enough?

He acknowledged the usefulness of specifications for camouflage material, just prepared by the A. A. N. committee. These were needed because specimen stock is not required. Most important is its vitality. He urged nurserymen to be certain that stock for camouflage projects is dug and handled properly, so that it will stand up without question. This is doubly important in plantings made out of the usual season.

In response to a query from the floor, he stated that a nurseryman or employee called into service might, on induction, request assignment to a camouflage unit in the engineers' corps.

Victory Harvest Shows.

The Thursday afternoon session opened with an explanation of the victory garden harvest show program, by J. W. Johnston, chairman of horticultural events, army emergency and navy relief. He introduced Lieut. William L. Huggins, Jr., attached to the navy office at Washington, D. C., who briefly touched on the importance of the relief work and the welcome project of a harvest show program. More information on this program was given by Mr. Johnston, to be presented in detail in a subsequent issue. A circular explaining suggested procedure for staging such shows is obtainable by addressing the office of victory garden harvest shows, 230 West Forty-first street, New York city.

Discussion from the floor revealed keen and widespread interest in this show program, and President Stark appointed a committee to present recommendations in this regard to the convention on the following day; the committee consisted of William J. Smart, chairman; J. A. Armstrong, J. Frank Sneed, Paul Stark, Edward L. Baker, Lloyd Hathaway, Owen Wood, E. S. Boerner, Peter Cascio,

Robert Pyle, Harry Malter and Frank LaBar, ex officio.

Landscape Session.

Lengthy discussion of harvest shows made late the opening of the session of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association. First was held a brief business session at which the present officers were reelected. Harold Hunziker offered a resolution embodying a recommended guarantee, to be one-half the cost of replaced stock plus the cost of labor in planting, provided the original bill has been paid in full. Difference of opinion resulted in tabling the resolution, so that the matter might be given more study.

In the short time left, Prof. Felix Held, Ohio State University, entertainingly discussed in brief succession the subjects of credits and collections, selling and advertising.

In preliminary remarks he declared that the nurserymen have a definite mission in our wartime period, to preserve beauty, save our ideals and nurture our culture as a part of the way of life for which we are fighting.

He referred to the discussion of nursery stock guarantees as a consequence of the pendulum swing, from the old day of the independent seller who gave no redress, to the overindulgence in service on the fallacious basis that "the customer is always right." Today, he said, adjustment of customers' claims should be on the basis of full information and fairness to both sides.

The collection problem, he asserted, follows, not the granting of credit, but too lax credit extension. Government regulation is a present aid to the problem, though the order does not apply directly to nursery stock. He urged nurserymen to take advantage of the present situation to make more prompt collections.

On the subject of selling, he asserted that the commonly recommended practice of beating down sales resistance breeds resentment rather than encouraging repeat orders. He instead urged creating sales appeal, by finding out what the customer wants. There is no sales appeal in the commodity itself, but only in the customer's use of it. By showing the customer his need, one creates sales appeal. Hence Professor Held emphasized studying one's customers and their needs and teach-

ing them the uses of what one has to sell.

National Plant Board.

At the opening of the final session of the convention, Friday morning, Dr. Carl J. Drake, Iowa entomologist, explained the work of the National Plant Board, of which he is president.

The state regulatory officials in their respective sections of the country compose the eastern, southern, central and western plant boards. These confer on the problems of quarantines, pest control and shipping regulations in their respective areas. Each of these boards elects two representatives to the National



Arthur H. Hill.
(New A. A. N. Treasurer.)

Plant Board, which meets annually to discuss federal problems and to coordinate the work of the regional boards. The 1942 meeting will be held October 12 to 14 at Baltimore, Md.

Through the cooperation of the A. A. N. trade barriers' committee and the various plant boards, rapid strides in the elimination of nursery trade barriers have been made in recent years. Dr. Drake outlined the progress in that direction, the steps in which have been reported from time to time in these columns.

Committee Reports.

The report of the necrology committee, noting the deaths of members or in their families in the past year, numbering about a score, was presented by F. R. Kilner.

The report of the resolutions committee, consisting of M. E. Cashman,

Howard C. Taylor and Ray Hartman, was presented by Senator Cashman, the chairman. The resolutions adopted included one presented by the market development committee, that the association continue support of the national victory garden program; one presented by Robert Pyle, that the association adopt as the standard of nomenclature the recent publication "Standardized Plant Names" and that in recognition of Harlan P. Kelsey's devoted work on this project over many years an honorarium be considered by the executive committee; one presented by the resolutions committee, that the holding of a 1943 convention be left to the executive committee for decision and that if no meeting be held the present officers be continued for the period of the emergency, and further resolutions by the committee expressing the association's thanks to the officers and members of the executive committee for their splendid services and to the arrangements committee and local officials for the excellent convention preparations.

Report of the special committee on the victory harvest show program, as presented by W. J. Smart, brought considerable discussion as to the procedure for raising funds recommended by the committee. After attempted amendment, it was returned to the committee for revision. As finally adopted, it recommended the cooperation by individual members in the program, asked an emergency revolving fund to aid in the promotion of such shows and urged the appointment of a committee to solicit from members a contribution on a voluntary basis amounting to fifty per cent of each member's 1942-43 dues, with a provision that any member who could not contribute so much be urged to participate as he was able, in order that the association might be represented 100 per cent in this effort.

The committee on addresses, comprising J. Murray Ramsey, Wilbur Nisley and Bj. Loss, complimented the president, secretary and executive committee on the successful conduct of the association's work the past year, and reinforced recommendations made in the president's address and secretary's report.

W. Ray Hastings, reporting for All-America Rose Selections, urged nurserymen to take advantage of the national advertising given the new

roses chosen annually as a means of interesting prospects and building sales.

New Orleans Favored.

Invitations from the civic officials or organizations of many cities were reported by the secretary, but New Orleans sent the only representative to appear before the meeting. After he had spoken briefly, J. Murray Ramsey offered a motion, unanimously adopted, that if a convention is held in 1943, preference be given to New Orleans.

After officers earlier nominated were declared duly elected, the new president and vice-president, Frank S. LaBar and J. Frank Sneed, expressed appreciation of the honor and pledged their best services the coming year. The new executive committee member, Bj. Loss, spoke briefly, and those reelected were recognized. The final ceremony was performed by Avery H. Steinmetz in presenting the past president's pin to Edwin J. Stark.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Though wartime conditions necessitated some curtailment in the entertainment program of A. A. N. members at Kansas City, the effects were scarcely noticeable, so enjoyable were the periods of playtime.

The rendezvous this year was the Santa Fe Trail room, a convenient spot for those socially inclined, and crowded in the evening for dancing to the tunes of the troubadours or a jukebox, not to mention refreshments. On the opening night, July 21, patronage was exceptionally large and late. That afternoon the folks in their 'teens were entertained by the committee headed by Mr. and Mrs. Everett Asjes, Jr., with music, magic and soft drinks.

The past presidents' banquet, July 21, was attended by Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cashman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd C. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Chet G. Marshall, Earl E. May, William Flemer, Jr.; Paul C. Stark, Owen G. Wood, Clarence O. Siebenthaler, E. C. Hilborn, Avery H. Steinmetz and Secretary R. P. White. Another past president, John Fraser, was in attendance at the convention. Telegrams were

sent to the following unable to be present: William P. Stark, Harlan P. Kelsey, Lester C. Lovett, Miles W. Bryant, A. M. Augustine and George A. Marshall.

The weather was ideal for the trip in school busses to the barbecue at Chandler's nurseries, on the outskirts of the city. Because of federal regulations, no tour of the city and parks was possible. Between the many acres of nursery stock is a 10-acre park, adjoining the Chandler home, where many indulged in va-



Richard H. Jones.
(Reelected to Executive Committee.)

rious sports. Nearly 500 consumed the barbecue supper and afterward enjoyed musical entertainment, of which the final feature was a trio of Swiss yodelers, Fred Kupfer, Andrew Kempf and Joseph Roos, the first two being Kansas City florists.

Banquet.

The banquet, Thursday evening, was featured by a floor show of a high order and dancing until a late hour. During the evening the visitors enjoyed a vocal solo by Mrs. David S. Lake.

Immediately after the repast was concluded, President Stark called upon the members of the local arrangements committee, who received much applause as each stood. After recognizing each of those at the head table, President Stark called forward Clarence O. Siebenthaler and presented him with a plaque carrying a testimonial to his services in carry-

ing through the reorganization during his term as president in 1936-37.

Charles Williams presented to Mr. Stark a huge desk pad from the local arrangements committee and a desk lamp from the members of the executive committee.

Harry Malter presented the award of the Baby Ramblers for outstanding service to the association to Secretary White, an engraved wrist watch.

The entertaining speaker of the evening was Tom Collins, whose wit and humor flowed for an enjoyable half hour.

LADIES' PROGRAM.

Sixty-three women attending the convention were entertained at tea, Tuesday afternoon, July 21, in the tearoom of the hotel, when the business of the convention was entirely forgotten for the simple desire of getting acquainted. Mrs. Chet Marshall, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, with her capable committee, received the visiting ladies. Mrs. William Beaudry, Chicago, gave humorous readings.

Wednesday morning, a short business meeting was held and, not to be outdone by the men of the association, the ladies voted that a substantial part of the treasury be allotted to the purchase of a war bond.

Mrs. J. H. Burton, Cassstown, O., was named president for the coming year. She was unable to attend the convention, but the secretary, Mrs. Arthur Watson, read a letter indicating her willingness to serve the group if the usual procedure of electing the vice-president to the senior office was followed.

Mrs. E. L. Baker, Fort Worth, Tex., was elected vice-president; Mrs. Edwin J. Stark, Louisiana, Mo., secretary, and Mrs. Leonard Riggs, Longview, Tex., treasurer.

Thursday morning, some forty women boarded busses to visit the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, where trained Girl Scouts were on hand to act as guides, covering the most outstanding exhibits in the gallery.

After an hour's trip through the marble halls and courtyard of the museum, situated on twenty acres landscaped by the firm of Hare & Hare, the party proceeded to the Myron Green restaurant for luncheon.

President's Annual Address

By Edwin J. Stark

The past year of association history has been a difficult period, and your officers and committeemen have had to face many new problems raised by a war economy. It often has been difficult for your officers to determine just what was the correct policy to follow in view of rapidly changing events. Our intercommittee correspondence, as a result, has been extremely heavy this year. We feel, however, that we have kept our association affairs in good order.

As I wrote to all members in May, our problem has been to "solve our industry problems within the limitations prescribed by a maximum war effort." Our members have been confronted with scarcity of certain operating supplies that are needed in the manufacture of war materials or needed in other ways for the war effort. I predict these scarcities will be felt more acutely by members of the trade in the fall and next spring than they have up to the present time. Fortunately, substitutes are now appearing on the market in some instances, and with our ingenuity, I am confident we can continue to grow and distribute our products which are so important to the American people and the war effort.

Distribution is likely to be a more serious problem than production. We have cooperated with the Association of American Railroads, and I hope all our members who use rail freight facilities will cooperate 100 per cent by loading cars to the full limit of weight or capacity, will load and unload promptly, and see to it that in their individual operations cars are held for the shortest time possible. The railroads have done such a remarkable job up to the present that many officials of our government have publicly commended them. Let it not be said that we, as nurserymen, failed to do our part in keeping the cars rolling.

So important is this matter of transportation to all of us in the distribution of our commodity that I appointed last spring an emergency transportation committee. This com-

mittee has made a study of our transportation problems, and its report will be of vital interest to every nurseryman.

I am glad to report, as chairman of the membership committee, that our membership roll has 720 names listed as active and associate members, including three honorary members. This is again the highest number of active members the association has ever had in its entire history.

During this year a victory garden program was launched by the United States Department of Agriculture



Edwin J. Stark.

and the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services. We felt that this horticultural association should lend its full cooperation to this program. The condition of our treasury did not warrant, in our opinion, the expenditure of sums we deemed necessary. The matter was placed before the board of governors, who voted 47 to 7 to authorize us to seek a sum of \$3,000 by voluntary subscription to cooperate with and assist the Department of Agriculture in this essential war activity. The goal was exceeded slightly, thanks to region 6, which was the only region to surpass its quota. Our cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture in this program has proved an important factor in the success of this essential program. We

have not yet realized the full impact that this national movement will have on our industry.

As an effort directly related to the war, our association has continued its active cooperation with the United States War Department engineers in protective concealment activities. Some members have complained that they have seen no visible results of this activity and are discouraged to the point where they have not felt it necessary to send in their lists of plant material as requested, for possible camouflage use. I believe this to be a serious error on their part. We know that many permanent plantings for protective concealment have been and are now being installed. We have every reason to believe that an increased tempo in this work will be evident to all in fall.

One of the most difficult policy problems that the executive committee has had to face during the past year is our policy pertaining to contacts with the federal war agencies. There are those who have requested that more aggressive action be taken, to insure the nursery business being declared essential to the war effort, and therefore subject to high priorities for supplies, equipment, etc. The executive committee has reached the conclusion that any strong effort along these lines would be inadvisable, inasmuch as the nursery industry is a vital and important division of agriculture—and agriculture has already been recognized as essential to winning the war. Furthermore the importance of nursery products in camouflage and morale building has been definitely recognized.

Agriculture, in all its divisions, has a definite and essential place as a major war activity. Agriculture's obligation and duty is to grow an adequate food supply for our nation and our allies for the duration and for the world after the peace. Nurserymen are producing large acreages of basic fruit-producing plants and other essential agricultural crops.

Agricultural commodities have

been excluded from the general maximum price regulation. Trucks owned and operated by persons principally engaged in farming have been exempted from the back-haul load requirements of ODT orders 5 and 6.

It is the policy of the executive committee to present our specific problems as different from the general agricultural problem to emergency war agencies only if and when it becomes necessary as a result of rulings which we feel are either inconsistent with the facts or contrary to public welfare.

No doubt you will recall the old saying, "Agriculture is the backbone of the nation." I am sure we are beginning to realize more every day how true is this saying. It should make every nurseryman in America have a feeling of pride to know the nursery industry, as a part of agriculture, is playing such an important part, and I believe that all nurserymen now appreciate the fact that they have a very definite and essential part to play in our war effort in the defense of our democratic principles.

Not only are we growing fruit-producing plants and other agricultural commodities, which are so vital to maintaining the health and strength of the American people, but we are the source of trees, shrubs and vines for essential camouflage purposes in the protective concealment of camps, airports and war production factories which are vital and necessary to maximum war effort. Furthermore, we are the source of trees, plants, shrubs and flowers which have proved of tremendous importance in building up and maintaining the morale of our people.

I am confident that every member of the American Association of Nurserymen will go back to his home with a feeling of determination that he is going to give his maximum efforts to see that our industry renders the greatest service possible to our nation in order that a glorious victory will be won.

THE Carlton Nursery Co., located for fifty-two years at Carlton, Ore., has moved its main office and packing establishment to Forest Grove, in order to be nearer its nursery fields and propagation grounds there, and its mail address was changed to Forest Grove last month.

NOTES FROM A NURSERYMAN'S WIFE

Well, we've been to the Kansas City convention, and did we have us a time!

These convention planners will be insufferably smug from now on, and who can blame them? They'll nevermore have to be apologetic about Missouri weather in July.

How come the name Ed is such a favorite in nursery dynasties? Ed Chandler, Ed Welch, Ed Stark, Ed Baker—are there any more?

Weren't there some sweet nurserymen's kids around the place? The Plumms, Sneeds, Williams, Jacksons, Scotts, Chandlers and McLanes should be proud of their home nursery products.

How many women tsch-tsched over the carpet in the lobby that got wet from a leak in the fountain?

Could there have been a lovelier or more gracious First Lady than Mrs. Ed Stark? Her warm smile and genuine interest made friends of everyone.

And wasn't Mrs. Chandler admirable in the way she discharged her duties as hostess day after day in spite of frail health?

And what has a professional singer got that Mrs. Dave Lake doesn't have?

We still chuckle over: Mrs. Mike Cashman's stories at the Thursday luncheon; Mollie Marriage hunting for chiggers at the barbecue; Ralph Perkins and his gasps on the bus ride to Chandler's; the motorcycle escort who got lost and had to be shown the way; the innocent-appearing little hobbyhorses which ruined all dignity; the conga line at the banquet ditto; those inexhaustible lighted cigarettes which were drawn with such aplomb from thin air!

All who were on the Seandbee in 1941 can tell their descendants that that boat of happy memory has been converted into a training aircraft carrier.

Yes, we had us a time, and now we're back home, and maybe that's the best part of all!

DREER RECEIVER NAMED.

Frank A. Mathews, Jr., Riverton, N. J., has been appointed receiver for Henry A. Dreer, Inc.

The appointment was made with the consent of the directors, July 20, by Vice-chancellor Albert S. Woodruff, at Camden, N. J., in response to the request of the Burlington County Trust Co., trustee under the will of Jacob D. Eisele, a stockholder who held 1,064 shares, or more than ten per cent of the company's stock.

It was set forth in the petition for the receivership that the total assets of the company, which was incorporated July 14, 1892, were \$601,642, while liabilities were about one-third, or \$203,960, with 450 creditors.

The petition pointed out that sales have been declining since 1938, when total business amounted to \$632,000, as compared with \$513,000 in the eleven months ending with May of this year.

Sales have been lowered because of war conditions and inability to secure an efficient manager, according to the petition, which also said that the cost of production has increased because of the war and that the company is being forced by creditors and does not have sufficient working capital.

Asserting that there was no way to reduce expenses because of war conditions and explaining that recurring losses were continuing, the petition asked the court to name the receiver in an effort to put the company back on a sound basis.

In appointing Mr. Mathews, the court pointed out that the receiver lives only a few blocks from the nursery and thus will be at hand to supervise it.

The court set July 27 to hear stockholders to give their approval to the receivership appointment.

The company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has large greenhouses and nurseries at Riverton and a warehouse, offices and seed store at 1304-8 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, on which there are two mortgages of \$100,000 each. One is held by the First National Bank of Philadelphia and the other by the Burlington County Trust Co. Each of the banks also holds a \$12,000 mortgage on the Riverton property.

B. J.

Secretary Reviews War's Impact

By Richard P. White

A year ago, in reporting to you on the activities of the Washington office, I said: "Anyone who believes that this industry is not to feel in ever-increasing degree the effects of a war economy is, I believe, sorely mistaken." How much more true are those words today, and yet a year ago there were those who questioned the truth of that remark.

The impact of war has necessitated a careful scrutiny of the activities of the association, in order to determine their importance at the present and in the immediate future. First things must come first, and with our limited personnel, some things have had to be slighted. New problems of a most perplexing nature have been presented, that have had to have immediate attention, even though other matters, considered by some of equal importance, have had to wait. Whether our decisions in all cases have been of the best, only time will tell. All association activities are quite as essential under a war economy as under a peacetime one, but they must be adapted to present conditions and leavened in light of current situations, both economic and political.

The survival of units of our industry is still of prime importance, and in many respects we are indeed fortunate. Whole industries in the manufacturing field have literally gone out of existence. The entire distributive personnel of some products no longer exists. Fortunately, our industry absorbs relatively little of the most critical materials for war, and substitutes for some are now making their appearance. We can continue to produce under even more stringent curtailment. But can we distribute our commodity? What will happen to consumer demand? I am personally much more concerned with the answers to these questions than I am with production problems.

With a national income estimated this year to be in excess of 115 billions of dollars, with the consuming public unable to purchase durable goods, the lack of which will

become most acute by fall, with the force of the victory garden campaign which we hope will be increased this fall and next spring, and in view of the rubber and gasoline situation, forcing people to stay at home, and in spite of taxes, the size of which this country has never experienced before, the demand for nursery stock of all types, if properly nourished, should be better than good. The limiting factor to 1943 business seems to be labor, more



Richard P. White.

than any other single item, and the labor outlook is, frankly, not good.

This labor shortage is not so much caused by loss of labor to the armed forces as it is a loss of labor to more remunerative work in factories manufacturing war goods. The nursery business, like all other agricultural enterprises, is in a squeeze. Because of the fact that nursery work does not lend itself to mechanization, we are in a tighter squeeze than many other types of agriculture. We need hands! We are unable to meet the inflated wage scale of the assembly lines of industry, and I do not look for relief from the War Man Power Commission. In its recent directive, only poultry and dairy farming, sugar beet production and food processing, of all agricultural pursuits, were included in the thirteen sheltered industries

which the commission identifies as "essential" enterprises.

General McSherry stated two weeks ago that 13,900,000 workers would have to be inducted into war activities during 1942-1943, in order to meet the needs of our armed forces and those of our allies. Non-defense production and services are to supply 8,600,000 of these, the now unemployed 1,400,000, agricultural workers 400,000, and an increase in our labor force represented by women not generally employed and young people to supply 3,300,000. Agriculture is to be drained of 400,000 more workers, but this is not a serious drain, representing only about three-tenths of one per cent of the 11,900,000 now in farm employment.

The only answer to this problem that appears to me is to train and use whatever woman and child labor is available. There are many things on the nursery that woman and child labor cannot do, and what men are available must be stretched as far as possible. Older men, beyond the draft age and without special occupational skills, should also be trained to our type of work. All this labor change will inevitably increase your costs of doing business, and adjustments will have to be made. In areas where the labor problem is most acute, operators will be hard put to maintain their customary volume in 1943, even though demand may be strong. More efficient marketing and distributive methods must be sought. The solution of this problem rests with each individual concern.

Two years ago in New York a program of industry preparedness was formulated, and in looking back over that program much has been accomplished in trade, legislative and promotional fields. With foresight and diligence in execution, the executive, standing and special committees of the past two years have advanced association activities and strengthened the work of the association to a marked degree. With

[Continued on page 17.]

Convention Notes

John D. Siebenthaler was kept home at the last minute by the tragic death of Everett Deweese, superintendent of the Moraine nurseries of the Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, O., who was shot July 17 while attempting to foil a holdup.

Mrs. Avery Steinmetz made a trip to California instead of to the convention this year and is taking a special course in music there.

Frank LaBar attended the Elks' convention at Omaha on his way to Kansas City. His services in his home state were rewarded with his election to honorary life membership in the lodge at Stroudsburg, Pa., last December.

Capt. Peter Cascio, West Hartford, Conn., has received orders to report at Washington, D. C., for his army physical examination, September 15.

As president of the Rotary Club at Dayton, O., Clarence O. Siebenthaler attended the recent international convention at Toronto, Can.

E. A. Weston, of the Neosho Nurseries, Neosho, Mo., returned from a Pacific coast tour just in time for the convention.

The train from Chicago under W. J. Smart's direction carried seventy to the convention. Two cars came up from Dallas, Tex.

Corp. William Hurd, the son of Clyde Hurd, Des Moines, Ia., was in uniform at the banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Miller resumed their eastern trip after returning to Milton, Ore., for the funeral of Mr. Miller's mother, widow of the founder of the Milton Nursery Co., and spent the week at Kansas City on the last lap of the tour.

Daily trips were made to Ottawa, Kan., sixty miles distant, by representatives of the Willis Nursery Co., to conduct the numerous visitors who wished to inspect the large acreage of evergreens, as well as fruit trees, shade trees, shrubs and perennials there.

Maj. James Mackall, 57, operator of the Mackall Nursery, Beaver, Pa., veteran of the earlier World war, enlisted in the army last spring and is now on active duty overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Hirt, Gardenview Nursery, Cleveland, O., arrived at Kansas City on the way home after a tour of the Pacific coast.

Louis B. Lagomarsino, president of the California Association of Nurserymen, which will hold its convention September 24 to 26, at Sacramento, showed in his invitations to that event the persistent enthusiasm which has enabled him to make such notable progress in upbuilding the state organization in the past year.

Clark Kidd, president of the Texas Association of Nurserymen, had a strong group to support him in drumming up attendance for the convention at Tyler, August 19 and 20.

V. J. Vanicek, Rhode Island Nurseries, Newport, R. I., has put his yacht in A-1 condition for duty in the coast guard auxiliary, in which Mr. Vanicek is anxious to serve. He devotes much of his time to service on the Newport rationing board.

The elder son of Charles Fiore, Prairie View, Ill., is in service in the army, while the younger son is awaiting call.

Colorado, not meeting the financial requirement for a delegate on the board of governors, was just as faithfully represented at the meetings by Miss Molly Marriage.

Utah was similarly represented by Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Walton, Salt Lake City, who went on to visit relatives in New Orleans before returning home.

Occasionally securing a supply of roofing paper between government orders, the Cloverset Flower Farms, Kansas City, manage to fill some orders for their famous pots. Kenneth Haysler convoyed many visitors to see the operations and to inspect the extraordinarily attractive and well planned retail sales grounds.

W. C. Griffing, Beaumont, Tex., stopped at Little Rock, Ark., on his way home, to visit his son, Ralph C. Griffing, now stationed there.

The address of Mr. and Mrs. William Beaudry, Chicago, was Unity farm while at Kansas City.

Mrs. Coyot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Chandler, came in from Salt Lake City, Utah, with her two small sons, Richard and Gene, Jr., for the convention.

Luke May, formerly with the Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass., and now on the staff of the New England Tree Expert Service, Boston, was present.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Chase went to spend ten days at Marshall Lodge, Estes Park, Colo., before returning home. "Uncle Henry" threatened just to sit and enjoy the landscape. Henry Homer Chase returned home.

James Ilgenfritz arrived at the hotel on the closing day of the convention in time to join Mrs. Ilgenfritz and greet departing nurserymen.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Riggs, Longview, Tex., spent a few days visiting Mrs. Riggs' parents at Denver, Colo., after the convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Tol, Teaticket, Mass., visited the Weller Nurseries, Holland, Mich., and friends at Detroit, en route home.

Gordon Clavey, eldest son of Elmer D. Clavey, Highland Park, Ill., petty officer of the naval reserves, is now at sea on the *Titanian*. Another son, Jack, 17, is a member of the naval aviation corps at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., while James, 12, is at camp.

An Associated Press reporter, answering the query, "Whatever became of Lloyd Stark?" told of the present activities of the former governor in a half-column story in the *Kansas City Star*, July 19. Again at the helm of the nurseries at Louisiana, Mo., and in attendance at the convention with Mrs. Stark, he finds time to do much work through the Council of State Governments to carry on the fight against trade barriers.

Summaries of Committee Reports

EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION.

A survey was immediately made after the emergency transportation committee was appointed to determine just what the volume, directions and dates of our freight movement were. These data from a total of 4,612 cars are presented on maps on display in the meeting hall. While not complete, we feel these data are at least seventy-five per cent complete for all territories and ninety per cent for most.

We have also secured data on the annual production and shipments of fruit-producing plants, from various sources, showing approximately 300,000,000 plants of small fruits and 5,000,000 plants of tree fruits being produced and shipped annually.

We have also secured data on the percentage of mail orders carrying fruit-producing plants, and the percentage that are consigned to rural areas. With these data, we feel able to discuss our freight problems intelligently.

We have been in cooperation with the Association of American Railroads and will continue to cooperate with it in every way possible in order to keep cars rolling.

We have looked into ODT orders 5 and 6 as they affect our trucking problem, and since exceptions are included in both orders for trucks of farmers, we feel that the producer-operator is excepted from the back-haul load requirements of order 5 and from all the requirements of order 6. However, we plan to make inquiry from our members for data on truck freight similar to that we have obtained for rail freight. We feel it is essential to have this information if we are called upon to appear before the Office of Defense Transportation at any future date. Charles S. Burr, Chairman.

QUARANTINES.

Your quarantine committee has had little activity during the past year, there having been no hearings of concern to the nursery business.

The Western and most of the Central Plant Board states revoked the alfalfa weevil quarantine, and mod-

ifications have been made in the requirements for shipment of fruit stocks into the Western Plant Board territory, after fumigation with methyl bromide.

The House of Representatives cut \$300,000 from the Japanese beetle appropriation, but this was restored by the Senate, and the House later concurred, so that the quarantine work can be continued for another year. Certain slight modifications have been made in the requirements for shipping stock from the white-fringed beetle territory.

The Eastern Nurserymen's Association has been trying to secure modifications in the amount of lead required for treating soil to make it beetle proof, and also some practical changes in the procedure for treating with methyl bromide. These matters are receiving consideration, and I hope progress can soon be reported.

All in all, it has been a slow year in quarantine activity, but I suggest that this committee be continued, as another year may bring marked activity.

Our relations with the Department of Agriculture continue pleasant, as in the past.

Richard P. White, Chairman,
Albert F. Meehan, Chief Advisor.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT.

The work of the committee on market development and publicity for the past year has been built around the victory garden program jointly sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services.

The association actively cooperated in planning the program and assisted in keeping all the horticultural trade informed about the program's objectives and progress. The association hired Andrew Wing for several months and loaned him to the department to assist in formulating the program and lay plans for the victory garden conference, which was held last December. He continues to serve as secretary of the national garden advisory committee. The chairman of the A. A. N. mar-

ket development committee is vice-chairman of this advisory group.

The association has distributed a total of 1,400 of the victory garden emblem in two size mats to all members and about 250 newspapers. It has distributed to members, garden clubs and others 150,000 victory garden emblem stamps and 18,000 window and windshield stickers. It has distributed to members only 30,000 more copies of "Planting Sketches" and 10,000 copies of "Home Grounds Sketch Book."

The association is one of the sponsoring organizations of victory garden harvest shows, the goal of which is 20,000 shows and \$2,000,000 for army and navy relief societies. Members of the A. A. N. have been appointed to serve on all state victory garden harvest show committees.

Paul Stark, Chairman.

TRADE BARRIERS.

The trade barriers committee reports that our cooperation with the national and four regional plant boards and with state regulatory officials has been continued with mutual benefit. As a result of this cooperation and a fuller understanding of each others' problems we can report further progress in the trade barrier field as follows:

(1) Twenty-six states now have authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with officials of other states pertaining to fees and in some cases to other matters.

(2) Only two states remain that require a surety bond of out-of-state concerns.

(3) Only eight states are left with a requirement for special state tags on incoming shipments of nursery stock, and two of these states are not enforcing this requirement.

(4) Only four states are left requiring duplicate invoices, and in one of these this requirement is not being enforced.

(5) Agents' fees are all tending toward \$1. Only five states have higher agents' fees, and twenty-nine have no agents' fees.

Members of the committee or other representatives of the association have been in attendance at all

plant board meetings during the past year and, in most cases, have had a part in their programs.

As a result of the national trade barrier conference held at Washington May 5 to 7, 1942, called by the President, all forty-eight states have agreed to uniform truck regulations. While designed to facilitate interstate movement of war commodities, for practical purposes it applies, we believe, to all interstate trucking.

Lee McClain, Chairman.

LEGISLATION.

In the past year, no new and spectacular problems have been brought on by legislative activity, but a multitude of problems of vital interest to nurserymen have required attention—problems in connection with laws already on the statute books, with amendments to these laws and with regulations under which these activities are administered.

While exemptions for agriculture have been included in several laws passed by Congress, most of these definitions have been anything but complete. The result has been an increasing tendency on the part, not only of the administrators in Washington, but particularly of the investigators in the field to narrow agricultural exemptions far beyond those which were intended by Congress. The attitude of the National Labor Relations Board and the wage-hour administration has necessitated considerable activity on the part of all agricultural organizations.

The Lea bill, H. R. 6230, is before the House of Representatives to amend the national relations act to include a definition of agriculture, worded exactly as is the definition in the social security act. While it is likely that this bill will die in committee in the present Congress, much the same effect has been accomplished through the tacit acceptance by the N. L. R. B. in one of its rulings of the definition of agriculture as included in the social security act, the result of an appeal in the Stark case.

Amendments to the interstate commerce act in the bill S-975, specifically including the word nursery in the definition of a farm, so that privately owned trucks hauling nursery stock will come under the same regulations as all other farm trucks, also will likely fail of passage, but since the bill has been introduced no fur-

ther trouble with the bill of motor carriers has been experienced.

During the past year investigators for the wage-hour division have checked many nursery establishments and in many instances have forced compliance with the terms of the wage-hour law whenever even extremely small amounts of purchased stock were handled during time outside the fourteen weeks' seasonal exemption period. The problem is one of the interpretation of the law and of administrative regulation. It is particularly important that all nurserymen should keep daily time sheets to show what each employee does each day of the year in order properly to set up compliance when and if investigators from the wage-hour division begin checking up.

Miles W. Bryant, Chairman.

UNITED HORTICULTURE, PLANT NOMENCLATURE.

Horticulture in the United States, notwithstanding the progress and growth it has made from within, is not yet seen and appreciated in its true light and importance from without.

This lack has been realized by leaders in the industry for many years. Various attempts have been made to supply the lack, various efforts to organize national societies, but none have been successful.

Some progress in the direction indicated was made at a meeting at New York, November 22, 1941, attended by representatives of various single flower societies, of the American Pomological Society, of the American Society of Horticultural Science and others. This group organized for continuing their efforts under the head of American Council on Plant Names and appointed subcommittees, one on ways and means and one on technical procedure. Because of the absorption of members of this committee in activities arising from the war situation, little progress has been made since that date.

Your committee on united horticulture switched practically all its attention and time available to assisting in the organization and promotion of the national victory garden campaign. The victory garden harvest shows are the next step in this important move and already have a

place on the program of the convention.

The nursery industry and the American Association of Nurserymen, which was one of the first to sponsor the publication of the first edition of "Standardized Plant Names," will be gratified to learn that the sale of the latest edition has exceeded all expectations and is still progressing steadily. The enterprise, therefore, promises to be a financial success, but is one for which we claim no credit, since as an organization we have not even contributed funds that at one time were very greatly needed to carry on. It would seem, however, a wise and well deserved action for us publicly to endorse, with our approval by resolution in convention, the present issue of "Standardized Plant Names." Such a resolution will be presented for your adoption.

Robert Pyle, Chairman.

TRADE EXHIBITS.

Trade exhibits consisted of groups of specimen balled evergreens from the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., and Chandler Floral & Nursery Co., Kansas City; roses, perennials and fruit trees growing in Cloverset pots, from the Cloverset Flower Farm, Kansas City; a model of tree-moving equipment from Williams & Harvey, Kansas City; literature on Milorganite, the product of the Sewerage Commission of Milwaukee, Wis., and catalogues and other sales literature of Hicks Nurseries, Inc., Westbury, N. Y.

AFFILIATED MEETINGS.

Other affiliated groups that held meetings during the convention were All-America Rose Selections and National Association of Plant Patent Owners.

Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y., who is an honorary member of the A. A. N., conducted with his usual dispatch meetings of the organizations he has served as secretary-treasurer for many years. These are the Ornamental Growers' Association, Wholesale Fruit Tree Growers' Association and American Nurserymen's Protective Association. The last-named elected William J. Smart, Dundee, Ill., president, and Henry Homer Chase, Chase, Ala., vice-president. The Wholesale Fruit Tree

Growers' Association reelected Harry Malter, Monroe, Mich., president, and John J. Pinney, Ottawa, Kan., vice-president.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[Continued from page 13.]

the constant advice of the executive committee on policies and procedures, we believe we have, in general, steered a pretty straight course in a troubled sea.

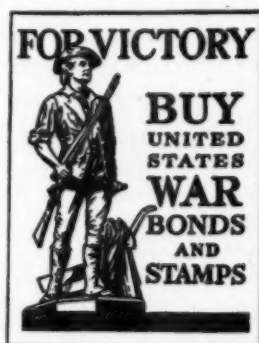
At this convention, the policies of your association are covered for the executive committee by Mr. Sneed's report. Committee reports cover practically all phases of the work of the Washington office, as it handles much of the detail work of most committees. It remains to me only to report briefly on miscellaneous matters not logically falling under committee jurisdiction.

The routine work of the Washington office has so increased in volume that a second full-time stenographer has had to be employed. With an ever-increasing membership, with the need for increased services to this membership, and with demands put upon us by them, plus the absolute necessity of attempting to keep abreast of rapidly changing and expanding federal control over business, prices and raw materials, under a constantly tightening war-controlled national economy, this enlargement of staff became necessary. One clerk was unable to handle correspondence, reports, accounts, etc. In fact, for the past two months, with the additional burdens of convention preparation, two clerks have been hard put to keep abreast of the flow of material from my desk.

In order to keep our members as currently informed as possible, our confidential news-letter has had to be issued at more frequent intervals and in larger volume. During the past fiscal year twenty-eight news-letters were sent to our mailing list of approximately 750 with a total of eighty-nine pages, as compared to twenty-three news-letters and fifty-two pages in 1940-41. I urge all to read these letters, for we continually receive inquiries the answer to which is to be found in the news-letter material. The news-letter is our way of directly communicating to all our members individually at least twice a month.

As is customary, the Washington

office has cooperated closely with all active committees whenever it has been called upon. The various programs of the association are so widespread and cover so many fields of effort that the work can be accomplished only through committee activity. To all committee chairmen, both standing and special, we owe a debt. It is these men who have worked throughout the year in your behalf, asking nothing, but giving unselfishly. We cannot continue to saddle these men indefinitely with this responsibility, which makes it imperative that committee chairmen keep closer in touch with their activities than has, in general, been the case during the past several years. Last year the executive committee, in order to make this more readily possible, streamlined the com-



mittees by reducing their personnel. This has not helped, and perhaps further reductions are necessary. From our viewpoint in the Washington office, this is a serious situation, as the work of the committees, so essential to the organization, would suffer if any one of the chairmen should suddenly drop out. I believe I, personally, should assume part of this responsibility of keeping all committeemen informed as to the activities of their committees, a duty to which I admit dereliction this past year.

The office has expended a great deal of time on the victory garden program, in cooperation with the United States Engineer Board, in preparing lists of available plant material, which it requested, and in determining, at the request of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, the annual needs of the industry for operating supplies. It has prepared two of the briefs presented to the National Labor Relations Board by associated organizations,

in case C-2045, relating to the jurisdiction of the board over certain classes of nursery employees, and has attempted unsuccessfully to obtain Senate consideration of S-975, being amendments to part II of the interstate commerce act declaring that nursery stock is an agricultural commodity for the purposes of that act (which the bureau of motor carriers has so far refused to recognize) and H. R. 6230 amending the national labor relations act for the purposes of defining "agriculture laborer."

It has maintained its individual services to members through voluminous correspondence on a wide variety of problems, including wage-hour and social security laws, taxation of growing nursery stock as personal property, gasoline and tire rationing regulations, trade barriers, price control orders, priorities for operating supplies, and a long list of other problems much too numerous to mention. No inquiry has gone unattended, although a yes or no answer has not always been possible to give. We always make a determined effort to get a correct answer to you on your inquiries in the shortest time possible.

I think I should say a few words about our financial situation. As you gather from the treasurer's report, our position is one of solvency, and we have been able to build up over the past five years a small reserve fund. At our midwinter executive committee meeting, at which our midyear financial report was discussed, we were expending beyond our budget. However, at the close of the fiscal year we were within our budget by about \$200, with committee bills outstanding not exceeding \$100. Although all items of the budget relating to expendable supplies exceeded our budget estimates, because of the increased activities of the office, savings were made in other items of expense without curtailing the effectiveness of association work, more than offsetting the overexpenditures. Our operating budget for 1943 consequently has had to be increased to meet the increased demand from our members for service.

During the year contributions were made for the support of the victory garden program and, outside of the association, contributions were

solicited for a legal fund to carry an appeal to the National Labor Relations Board. Both items represented emergency expenditures which the regular funds of the association could not cover. Personally, I am opposed to contributions or assessments of any kind, believing that our regular income should enable the association to take care of these emergency situations. Five years ago we started from scratch. At the present we have in bonds, reserve and sinking funds a total of \$6,305.49, and if the current year's expenditures, as proposed by the finance and executive committees, are approved, this will be increased to \$7,805.49. This is still far from the surplus once held by this association, but we feel we have contributed to the stability of the association by laying aside each year a certain proportion of our income for adverse periods. I anticipate that from our 1943 budget, plus accruals of funds from new members, a sum of \$1,000 may be available by January for a separate fund to be used solely for legal talent, at the discretion of the executive committee, for court cases against our members involving principles of nation-wide application. This will give us a fund of better than \$2,000 for this specific purpose.

It would also be my hope that certain funds from our regular income be specifically earmarked for use to support the victory garden harvest shows in whatever manner seems most desirable. Underwriting certain features of a number of the larger shows, contributions to the expenses of the national committee

and expenditures for promotional work in connection with these shows are some of the things that might be considered.

As executive secretary I have attended thirteen state and regional meetings during the past year, seven less than in 1940-41, largely because of conflicting dates of state and regional association meetings, but partly due to the increased pressure of work at Washington. It is hoped that in this coming year I can personally attend more of your meetings. It will depend largely upon your ability so to schedule your meetings that conflicts do not occur and to arrange the dates consecutively, enabling me to attend more than one meeting per trip. This is expensive and time-consuming. We have neither time nor money to waste.

Because of the national transportation situation, I believe it would be unwise at this convention to take any action which will commit the association to hold next year's convention at any specified locality. I make this observation on account of Mr. Eastman's request that all meetings and conventions be canceled for the duration, if not closely related to the war effort. By July, 1943, the situation may be even more acute and we may be forced to conduct our business through our board of governors. If so, a site should be selected as centrally located as possible. Any action taken in regard to next year's convention city should be taken, in my opinion, subject to modification by the executive committee.

I shall soon be completing my fifth year as your executive secretary, and I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere appreciation of the support I have received, not only from my executive committees, the board of governors and committee chairmen, all of whom have worked in close cooperation with the Washington office, but also from every individual member of the association. It has been a lesson in cooperative enterprise, harmoniously conducted, seldom equaled. Without such cooperation little could have been accomplished. It has been a strenuous period, but a pleasant one, for all of which I express my thanks.

WEST VIRGINIA MEETING.

The West Virginia Nurserymen's Association held its third annual meeting at Bluefield, July 9 and 10.

Gardens and points of interest were visited, and a picnic dinner was enjoyed at the Cole-Haines Nurseries, with the proprietors, Norman Cole and Tom Haines, as hosts.

The theme of the convention was, "How can the nursery business meet the present conditions created by the war?" A 2-hour forum on this subject brought out many suggestions, with everyone participating in the discussion. It was felt that, in spite of the many restrictions imposed by the war, there would be a market and that it was up to each individual to work out his own solution. The discussions definitely stiffened the backbones of all attending the meeting.

Another subject much discussed



Just before the Barbecue Supper on the Grounds of the Chandler Co., July

was the advantages and disadvantages of high license fees for nurserymen and the ways to enforce collection of present fees to eliminate the "visitors," who demoralize the markets. A committee was appointed to investigate and suggest actions to be taken by local nurserymen and to suggest a policy for the association to adopt at the next meeting.

The influence of our distinguished visiting guests, especially Frank LaBar, Howard Burton and Owen Wood, was great in bringing about a better understanding of the whole problem of license fees and restrictions. These three led an enlightening discussion of the American Association of Nurserymen and of the national problems of the industry.

Officers elected are: President, Atlee Conner, Conner Bros., Charleston; vice-president, Hans Dieckmann, John Dieckmann & Sons, Elm Grove. The office of secretary-treasurer was not filled and in its place the office of executive secretary was created. F. Waldo Craig, entomologist for the state department of agriculture, was appointed to this office. Charleston will be the site for the winter meeting early in February.

F. Waldo Craig.

OBITUARY.

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Charles R. Fish, head of Charles R. Fish & Co., Worcester, Mass., died July 6, at the age of 76. Nurseryman for over fifty years, Mr. Fish began a small nursery business at Worcester in 1889 with little cap-

ital and less than an acre of land. Today the nurseries cover over 100 acres at Worcester and Auburn. Landscaping has been a specialty for more than thirty years. The firm is a member of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, New England Nurserymen's Association and American Association of Nurserymen.

Surviving are his widow, a daughter and three sons, Charles R., Jr., H. Hudson and Chester B. Fish.

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Mr. Harrison succeeded William Harper as president of the Andorra Nurseries in 1935, previously having been treasurer. He was a graduate of Harvard University. In the earlier World war Mr. Harrison was an ensign on the United States naval patrol boat, Alcedo, which was torpedoed off the coast of France. He was the only survivor of the sinking.

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local hospital, where he died ten days later.

Mr. Silva was born near Hayward, Cal., in 1895 and obtained early experience in the nursery profession in and around Hayward from the time he left school until he opened his own business at Centerville, in 1934. Surviving are his widow, a son, Arnold, and a daughter, Adria.

VIRGINIA LAW REVISION.

Attention is called to a revision of the Virginia crop pest law as it applies to the movement of nursery stock into Virginia from other states. The official permit tag which has heretofore been required of all out-of-state shippers is no longer necessary. A valid certificate of the state of origin is acceptable.

Out-of-state nurserymen may file a copy of their certificate of inspection for the current year and must file with this office a list of agents who are offering nursery stock for sale in Virginia. A \$1 registration fee is required for each agent. This includes agents of out-of-state nurserymen, agents of dealers and agents of Virginia nurserymen or dealers.

Nursery stock, even if accompanied by a certificate of inspection, may be seized and returned to the point of origin at the owner's expense, if upon examination a Virginia crop pest inspector finds the shipment to be infested or infected with insects or plant diseases. Nursery stock is defined in the act, and the commissioner of agriculture is authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states.



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Co., July 22, during the Convention of the A. A. N. at Kansas City.

The Midsummer Hardy Border

By C. W. Wood

The enumeration of summer-blooming plants which was started in the last issue will be continued now by completing the remarks on composites. No better starting point could be found than with anthemis. When I am weeding out the numberless progeny of *A. tinctoria* in spring, I growl in my whiskers over the plant's wayward habits, but when July and August come, with their searing heat and droughts which discourage so many plants, I am thankful for such an amiable creature. There is no denying the fact, however, that type *tinctoria* and most of its varieties are prodigal seeders, and gardeners must take that into account when it is given a place in their plantings. Word reaches me from three or four sources, however, that a new variety, Roger Perry (one of Amos Perry's introductions, I believe), has lost at least a part of that bad habit. I have not grown the variety long enough to vouch for the truth of the statement, but, if true, it should receive a wide welcome among gardeners who have neither the time nor the inclination to wage a war against unwanted seedlings. The color of the Perry variety is a rich golden-yellow, deep in shade like the ordinary form of *A. sancti-johannis*. At the other extreme of yellow is *A. Moonlight*, a beautiful pale yellow. It is an excellent plant for cutting, as are all forms of *A. tinctoria* that I know.

Speaking of camomiles as cut flowers reminds me that the tribe has a poor reputation among gardeners for that purpose, one writer putting it this way: "Anthemis flowers are inclined to sulk for hours after they find themselves removed from the open air and sunshine to a vase in a cool shady room, putting back their ears behind their round faces in the same way as they do outdoors each evening." It might be added, however, that after the few hours of sulking they come back with smiling countenances to reward the gardener with several days of beauty. You might make friends for camomiles by asking

grumblers to give the flowers a trial again, remembering that it takes a little time for them to adjust themselves to indoor conditions.

Of the numerous small camomiles, few are worthy of consideration in the summer garden, because of their habit of blooming in spring. That statement should be qualified, however, by exempting the kinds with silvered foliage, of which the following are brilliant examples: *A. biebersteiniana*, with golden flowers on 6-inch stems, over glistening silver leaves; *A. hausknechti*, with the same description, although an entirely distinct plant in its more finely cut leaves and more silver in its plating, and *A. kitaibeliana*, with white daisies over silvered leaves. Further exemption should be made for two other small ones, *A. cupaniana* and *A. montana*, because of their summer-long flowering. The first of these grows up to a foot in height and produces pretty white daisies from June until frost, while the other is no more than six inches high and has the same long blooming season of large white daisies.

Although the last two are as

easy as *A. tinctoria* to grow, they should not be expected to put on their long performance without a supply of moisture if drought overtakes them. The others in the preceding paragraph need care to make them thrive in heavy soil. Here they have done best in a scree mixture, made up of sand and gravel with just enough leaf mold added to supply food. *Tinctoria* and its forms, as most know, need only a foothold in ordinary soil in sunshine to keep them going. All (except named forms) may be grown from seeds, from cuttings and from division. Dividing the spring bloomers is perhaps best done immediately following the flowering season; of the summer-long bloomers in early spring. Cuttings of most kinds are best made in spring.

There are so many conflicting statements in the literature about Stokes' aster that one understands why the plant remained so long unknown to our gardeners. For instance, it was long thought, because of its southern range no doubt, to be fit only for indoor culture in the north. We now know, of course, that that was a misunderstanding, for the plant is quite hardy in



Nematode-Resistant Peach Species

U. S. D. A. Importations (S. P. I. 36485, 55885 and 55886, Natives of India and China) — third year's growth on Kirkman Nurseries property

Trade orders for fall 1942 deliveries of nematode-resistant peach seed are being booked at this time.

Our hundred-acre isolated orchard block of carefully propagated trees for rootstock purposes only (fruit has no value) is in seed production.

Included in this project are important varieties of peach, almond, Myro, Mariana, apple and cherry—each propagated from single parent trees selected by State Universities and Experimental Stations for outstanding vigor and resistance to pests and diseases.

Intensive foreign and domestic research and experimentation is represented in this isolated nursery seed project.

Correspondence and propagating orders solicited.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES 54th year **TRACY, CALIFORNIA**



ALPINE CURRANT

(Ribes Alpinum)

Grown as a hedge
or as an individual
or specimen plant.

As a hedge it re-
quires very little
trimming.

ALPINE Currant Has Gained Its RIGHTFUL PLACE in the Landscape —

Because the Alpine Currant (*Ribes Alpinum*) hedge grows very dense at the base and may be sheared and kept down to any height desired, or allowed to grow unclipped to a height of four feet or more, it is adaptable to the small home hedge as well as to the most formal park planting.

Alpine Currant is perfectly hardy in all parts of the north. A true drought resister, it has been known to come through the driest summers without watering and to maintain a healthy, bright foliage throughout the season.

Alpine Currant is one of the earliest shrubs to break leaf in the spring, and the early frosts of autumn do not affect it. While it does not turn to the brilliant autumn hues of barberry, it is the last to lose its leaves in the fall, and its fine green foliage remains a pleasing contrast to the autumn shades of its neighbors. It stands any amount of shearing and may be held into a border of any shape and any height from 12 to 48 inches.

The present heavy demand for Alpine Currant is caused by the enthusiasm of the average person for this truly remarkable plant and the consequent reflection of this demand in the specifications of the landscape artist, who is using it more and more in his projects.

There is a place in every landscape project, be it large or small, for the Alpine Currant Hedge, and no other plant is qualified to take its place.

	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 15 ins.	\$14.00	\$110.00
15 to 18 ins.	20.00	160.00
18 to 24 ins.	23.00	180.00
24 to 30 ins.	30.00	220.00
30 to 36 ins.	35.00	260.00

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CHARLES CITY, IA.



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How tens of thousands Hybrid Rhododendrons, named varieties, were imported from Belgium, England and Holland before Quarantine 37 became effective? Many of you made a handsome profit by reselling them either wholesale or retail.

Now they are again available in wholesale quantities. The BAGATELLE NURSERY has grown them and in an assortment more suitable to the American climate. This "King of Spring" should be offered by all nurserymen where Rhododendron Hybrids can be planted successfully. If they are planted right they will succeed in many places.

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P. O. Huntington Station,

L. I., N. Y.

P. M. Koster, Mgr.

latitude 45 degrees north if given a sheltered spot and slight protection. Early literature on the subject stressed the point, first mentioned by botanists who reported that the plant grew naturally on wet pine barrens, that it demanded an abundance of moisture. No doubt the first misconception mentioned was imported from England, where the plant has long been a favorite among gardeners and florists. In that connection it is interesting to note that the Garden, an English publication, in the middle of the past century reported that "This plant has this autumn furnished the chief supply of blue flowers brought to Covent Garden in a cut state. They made their appearance early in September and were to be seen in florists' shops until late in November." That and similar reports made on the plant's behavior in the cool climate of England may also account for the statements one reads in American literature that the plant is a September and late bloomer. As a matter of fact, it commences to bloom in northern Michigan in July and continue until frost. Referring again to the idea often expressed by writers that the plant needs an abundance of moisture, it may be stated that it has done well here in our light soil in full sun. So much space has been taken in the preliminary remarks on *Stokesia* with the hope that the many conflicting statements

could be cleared up or at least reconciled.

Type *Stokesia laevis* (S. *cyanea*) varies not a little in size of flower and number of heads to the stem when grown from seeds. I have seen specimens which produced flowers two inches or less across, while the new variety Blue Moon may reach as much as six inches across in good soil. It is necessary then to propagate superior forms vegetatively, which may be done by dividing the plants in early spring. In my experience the plant does not move easily while in active growth; so the advice to handle it as early as possible in spring (fall planting is not recommended for the north) has evidently a foundation on fact.

One would naturally judge from the widespread use of *Coreopsis grandiflora* that the genus needs no introduction, but further investigation will show, I think, that *C. grandiflora* is about the only one of the seventy or so species that is known to many gardeners. It is true that *C. rosea* has had some publicity in literature and has no doubt been tried by some growers, perhaps with unsatisfactory results. It is not a plant for general cultivation, according to my experience, requiring more care as to soil and moisture than the average gardener wants to give his plants. That is said, too, in face of the fact that

its abundance of rosy daisies, on 8-inch stems, are reward enough for the care needed to make it thrive. But the two mentioned are not the best of the tickseeds that I have grown. That honor, in my estimation, goes to *C. saxicola*, if a plant of *grandiflora*'s height is wanted, or to *C. tripteris*, when a 6-foot or 7-foot plant is needed. The first of these, *C. saxicola*, might be mistaken for *grandiflora* by the unobserving, but close inspection would reveal many differences, including better growth habits and better foliage. It also differs in blooming later, longer and more abundantly, if that is possible. It is a splendid plant, deserving of wide recognition and easily grown under the same care given *grandiflora*. The tall tickseed, *C. tripteris*, is also an excellent garden plant, especially in rich soil at the back of the border, where it will tower head and shoulders above almost everything there. It will grow eight feet tall under good culture and will enlighten the August and September scene with many pale yellow, dark-centered, somewhat fragrant (anise-scented) flowers. All the kinds mentioned, with the exception of *C. rosea*, require a rich soil and plenty of moisture. That is not what they are generally given, I know, for gardeners usually take advantage of their amiable dispositions by giving them what supposedly more refined

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plants do not want. That kind of treatment will never obtain the utmost out of any tickseed.

There are several good annuals in coreopsis (calliopsis of seedsmen), some of which are well known to gardeners. As one seldom sees the red-flowered *C. atkinsoniana*, it is assumed that it is not well known. I am told by friends in the southwest, where the plant grows naturally, that it is a perennial there, but here we have to use it as an annual, when it gives two months or more of showy performance in late summer and autumn. Its height of two feet fits it for landscape or cut flower purposes, and its ease of culture makes it a good item for the neighborhood grower to sell out of pots at bedding time.

The introduction of *Echinacea purpurea* The King will, it appears from reports and observation, bring this genus to the attention of more and more gardeners—a condition which it deserves, for there are few more spectacular or more useful summer-blooming plants. In all forms of *E. purpurea* we have ease

[Continued on page 33.]

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	Each	Per 10	Per 100
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2 to 2½ feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$160.00
18 to 24 inches.....	1.60	14.00	125.00
15 to 18 inches.....	1.25	11.50	100.00
<i>Juniperus Communis Hibernica</i>			
3 to 4 feet.....	1.65	15.00	135.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.00	100.00
<i>Juniperus Scopulorum, Chandler's Silver</i>			
4 to 5 feet.....	4.00	37.50	350.00
3½ to 4 feet.....	3.50	32.50	300.00
3 to 3½ feet.....	3.00	27.50	250.00
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>			
4 to 5 feet.....	2.75	25.00	225.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	16.50	150.00
<i>Juniperus Virginiana Pyramidiformis Hilli</i>			
4 to 5 feet.....	3.50	32.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	25.00	225.00
<i>Mahonia Aquifolium</i>			
18 to 24 inches.....	1.60	14.00	125.00
15 to 18 inches.....	1.25	11.50	100.00

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This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

WHAT SHOULD A NURSERYMAN GROW?

Every nurseryman will agree that in the way of business he should confine himself closely to growing only those things which he can sell at a profit. This is fairly easy for the specialist, but for one growing a general list of plants he is apt to include many plants because he thinks there is a demand regardless of whether he can grow and sell them at a profit or not.

Stock-taking time and war conditions make it opportune to check up on our list from this angle and see that we are not carrying too many nonprofitable items.

Considering that the plants we attempt to grow on our few acres in one place are culled from all parts of the world where they are adapted to every conceivable condition of latitude, altitude, moisture and soil, it is a wonder we succeed with so many.

On our own nursery we have always felt more or less responsible to our retail customers as to what we sold them for planting in the locality, because the selection is invariably left to us, so that what we grow is confined to those items that will be most likely to thrive. This naturally eliminates a number of ready-selling plants from our list such as rhododendrons and some other ericaceous plants, for our soil is hopelessly alkaline, and northern evergreens, such as balsam fir, Norway spruce and even the popular blue spruce, for our summers are too long and dry. Even if there is a demand for these we consider them unprofitable items to grow. Lombardy poplars go to pieces in a few years with canker. Such trees as paper birch, cut-leaved birch, English hawthorn, mountain ash, all belong to northern latitudes or greater altitudes, which make them unsuited to our southern coastal plain, but to compensate for the loss of these desirable trees we have the Nordmann fir, deodara cedar, Magnolia grandiflora, crape myrtle,

mimosa tree, etc. So that while the acid test of what a nurseryman should grow may be profit, he will also get a good deal more satisfaction out of his business if he confines the list of trees and plants to those which are best adapted to his particular locality. E. H.

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE.

I used to pass the Morris Arboretum with its fine collection of trees, going to and coming from work. During June and July there was one tree that stood out from all the others as the most picturesque and beautiful, namely the Japanese varnish tree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*.

What made it so noticeable was its being covered by the large panicles of yellow flowers, completely crowning the tree and contrasting with the varying shades of green of the other trees, the flowers being followed by equally striking bladder-like seed pods ranging in color from a bronzy pink to light green.

One would think that such a conspicuously beautiful tree would soon

become a popular favorite, as it is easily grown, and for a small yard it would certainly be a relief from the dull monotony of the Norway or silver maple.

It is rapid-growing, attaining a height of thirty to forty feet, with a spreading habit, but the most interesting quality is its flowering habit. You do not have to wait until the tree matures before it blooms. Plants grown from seeds, once transplanted, 3 years old, now on the nursery, are five to six feet high, and each consists of an upright stem ornamented on top with a panicle of flowers. So far no disease or pests seem to trouble it, but low or wet places are fatal to it; when planted in rows running over high and low ground, it invariably died out in the low places. E. H.

PINUS STROBUS.

Pinus strobus, the white pine, is one of our most common and best pines for landscape plantings. Small trees possess a symmetrical pyramidal habit of growth with horizontal branches in regular whorls. With age, the head becomes broad, open and picturesque. At maturity the white pine reaches a height of eighty to 100 feet, the rate of growth being relatively rapid. The bark on the young limbs and trunk is dark green, smooth and thin. It later becomes more purplish and deeply

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furrowed into blocky, rectangular ridges.

Pinus strobus is native of the territory extending from southern Canada and the lake states southward to Georgia, Illinois and Iowa. The leaves, five in a cluster, are soft and bluish-green.

Although it makes its best growth in deep, rich, sandy loam soil, the white pine will tolerate a wide range of soil conditions. It is subject to several pests, including the pine bark aphid, the pine-leaf scale, the pine sawfly and the white-pine blister rust. The pine bark aphid can be controlled by spraying with nicotine sulphate and oil as the young are emerging. The pine-leaf scale is controlled with a dormant oil spray or with nicotine sulphate and soap when the young hatch. The pine sawfly control is accomplished by spraying with arsenate of lead when the young larvae just begin to feed. The white-pine blister rust disease can be controlled by eliminating the currants and gooseberries, the alternate host.

The white pine can be used for a 4 or 5-foot hedge, since it will stand pruning, for higher screens and windbreaks and as individual specimens.

L. C. C.

ST. LOUIS GROUP MEETS.

The Landscape and Nurserymen's Association of Greater St. Louis met July 13 at the McGovern Nursery, Kirkwood, Mo. All regular business was rapidly dispensed with, as this was primarily a social meeting, with the members' families invited. Clarence McGovern and his wife, Blanche, were the hosts, and all present enjoyed the delicious barbecue and other refreshments. The August meeting will be held at the clubhouse of Francis Bender, at Peruque, on the Missouri river, when a fish fry is promised.

THE address of Fiegler's Landscaping Service has been changed from 26 West Maple street to Pine Grove, R. D. 2, York, Pa., announces Ralph H. Fiegler.

O. LINDSAY CLARKSON left the employ of Rickert Nurseries, Morrisville, Pa., the middle of July, to do some special work for the Fairchild Aircraft Corp.

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Fagus americana, Fraxinus americana,
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Coming Events

ON THE CALENDAR.

[Association secretaries are invited to supply dates and places of coming meetings as soon as they are set.]

August 3 and 4, Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Roanoke hotel, Roanoke.

August 4, Kentucky Nurserymen's Association, Martin's Nursery, Carrollton.

August 4 and 5, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, De Kalb Nurseries, Norristown.

August 5, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Holton & Hunkel Co., Brown Deer.

August 6, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Stillwater.

August 19 and 20, Texas Association of Nurserymen, annual meeting, Tyler.

September 15, Nebraska Nurserymen's Association, Harrison Nursery Co., York.

September 15 and 16, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Beatley's hotel, Indian Lake, Russel Point.

September 24 to 26, California Association of Nurserymen, annual meeting, Sacramento.

December 8 and 9, 1942, Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis.

January 5 to 7, 1943, Western Association of Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo.

January 12 to 14, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, La Salle hotel, Chicago.

January 21 and 22, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Deshler Wallick hotel, Columbus, following short course at Ohio State University, January 18 to 20.

PENNSYLVANIA PROGRAM.

The program for the summer meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Valley Forge hotel, Norristown, August 4 and 5, follows:

AUGUST 4, 12:30 P. M.

Lunch at Valley Forge hotel.

Meeting on grounds of DeKalb Nurseries.

Report of the secretary and treasurer.
Report of the A. A. N. convention, by Charles Hess.

"Guarantee and Replacements in the Retail Nursery," by C. J. Albrecht and members. Discussion.

Sports, with Eugene Muller as leader.

AUGUST 4, 6:30 P. M.

Banquet at Valley Forge hotel, with Hon. J. William Ditter, congressman from the seventeenth district, Pennsylvania, as speaker.

AUGUST 5, 10 A. M.

"Camouflage," by William Flemer, Jr., chairman, camouflage committee of the A. A. N.

"Events of the Day," by Richard P. White, executive secretary, A. A. N.

Discussion and questions by members.

Short business meeting.

OHIO SUMMER MEETING.

The annual summer meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association will be held September 15 and 16, at Russel Point, O., on Indian lake,

with headquarters at Beatley's hotel. An outstanding business meeting will be held, interspersed with amusements and periods of relaxation. Because of constantly changing conditions, it was decided to hold this meeting at a time closer to the fall season, in order to have latest information relative to fall business. The full program will be announced later, according to Parker W. Leonard, chairman of the arrangements committee.

NORTH CAROLINA MEETING CANCELED.

The summer meeting of the North Carolina Association of Nurserymen scheduled for July 22 to 24 was canceled because of the war emergency, gas rationing and rubber shortage situation. Matters planned for discussion at this meeting will be taken up at the winter meeting in January, announced L. G. McLean, acting secretary. Jacob Tinga, former secretary, is now with the air corps, and Mr. McLean, associate horticulturist with North Carolina State College, Raleigh, doing special work on nursery growing problems and disease studies, has taken over the duties of the secretary.

SOUTHERN MEETING CANCELED.

The executive committee of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, following a vote by members, has canceled the annual meeting scheduled for August 13 and 14, in view of the difficulties of transportation and the recent request of the Office of Defense Transportation that all conventions not closely associated with the war effort be deferred.

SHADE TREE CONFERENCE.

The executive committee of the National Shade Tree Conference has decided to proceed with plans for the eighteenth conference in Chicago. This decision has been based on the urgency of the problems confronting the industry and in agreement with a ruling from the federal director of traffic movement, states L. C. Chadwick, secretary.

Since the army has taken over the Stevens hotel, the conference will be held at the La Salle hotel.

The eighteenth conference will be of a decidedly business and educational nature. Transportation problems in Chicago prohibit all tours and trips. Because of this, the convention will be cut to two and one-half days, instead of the usual three and one-half days. This will still allow as much or more time for discussion of important problems as in

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the past. The place of arboriculture in national defense, the methods of meeting the wartime situation, status of insecticides and fungicides, priority regulations on materials, camouflage, plant materials, soil problems, current insect and disease problems and other current problems, all worthy of serious consideration by every member of the National Shade Tree Conference and others, will be discussed.

A complete program will appear in the August 15 issue.

TEST TEXAS PEACHES.

H. F. Morris, superintendent of the Nacogdoches branch of the Texas agricultural experiment station, conducted a special group of nurserymen and fruit growers over the state's test orchard, July 6.

J. F. Rosborough, extension horticulturist of Texas A. & M. College, suggested the meeting and extended invitations to growers in the east Texas territory after he had checked the remarkable progress of 250 to 300 varieties of peaches there.

Thirteen visitors had the opportunity to hear Mr. Morris outline varietal characteristics while touring the orchard. Many peach trees ripening their fruit at the time produced visual evidence of their worth to Texas orchards.

Rains throughout the afternoon brought adjournment from the orchard, but the meeting reconvened in a barn, where Mr. Rosborough acted as "straight man" for Mr. Morris, and the enlightening peach conversations continued. Later, in the experiment station office, Mr. Morris' records on important varieties were noted by the group. Before closing the meeting, Mr. Morris distributed copies of his latest progress report on spraying and summer care of orchards.

The visitors were: Jesse Breedlove, Breedlove Nursery, Tyler; Clark Kidd, Arp Nursery Co., Tyler; John Santerre and Leo Santerre, LaReunion Fruit Farms, Dallas; O. S. Gray, O. S. Gray Pecan Nursery, Arlington; C. C. McClung and W. C. McElroy, McClung Nursery & Fruit Farm, Corsicana; H. D. Henderson, Henderson Nursery, Athens; John Tanner and E. L. Harris, Athens, and H. P. Marr, Joe F. Bradshaw and Zeb Keltner, Frankston.

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Banks Pine, 9 to 15 ins.
Red Pine, 9 to 12 ins.
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Japanese Larch, 12 to 15 ins.
American Arborvitae, 4 to 6 ins.
Oriental Arborvitae, 9 to 12 ins.
White Spruce, 4 to 6 ins.
Engelmann Blue Spruce, 4 to 6 ins.
Douglas Fir (Blue), 4 to 6 ins.
White Pine, 3 to 6 ins.

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Diseases of Trees

Gleanings from the Latest Reports of Scientific Research

By Leo R. Tebon

ROT OF CHAMAECYPARIS.

A technical but brief report by Dr. J. A. Milbrath draws attention to a root and crown rot of Lawson cypress, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, which is said now to be causing extensive losses in commercial and private ornamental plantings in northern Oregon. The disease was first observed in 1937 and was first discussed in the Oregon agricultural experiment station's circular of information 187, issued in May, 1938.

Latest information states that affected trees first show a general discoloration comparable to the progressive color change following the cutting off or injuring of roots to bring about sudden death of the tree. All the foliage eventually becomes reddish-brown, and when this stage is reached the death of the tree is indicated. By the time discoloration of the foliage first appears, the roots of the tree are already dead and the fungus which causes the disease has advanced from the roots into the crown and up to the soil level. At this point a sharp line of demarcation between dead and living wood can be observed, if the outer layer of bark is removed.

The fungus found in association with the disease is a species of phytophthora. Consequently, the cypress disease has certain characteristics in common with the phytophthora diseases of flowering dogwood and maples recently described in far eastern states. The fungus attacking cypress, apparently a species new to science, has been isolated by laboratory methods from a number of diseased trees, implanted in healthy trees and again recovered in the laboratory. The trees into which it was implanted died in from two to six months.

Since the fungus causing the disease is obviously a soil inhabitant, only cultural recommendations have been suggested as control measures. Diseased plants should be destroyed as soon as recognized and, at the same time, as much of their root systems as possible should be re-

moved from the soil. Planting in rows on sloping ground should be avoided, since infection might be washed downward along the row from a diseased plant located higher in the row. New plants should be propagated only from selected healthy stock. Also, the making of large, continuous plantings of cypress should be avoided; instead, individual cypress plants might well be alternated in rows with broad-leaved ornamentals, in which case the broad-leaved plants would serve as barriers to any natural spread of the disease along the row.

At present the varieties *alumni* and *erecta* of the Lawson cypress and *Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis* are known to become diseased. However, a complete list of susceptible species and varieties has never been given, and all *chamaecyparis* should be considered susceptible until proved otherwise. L. R. T.

THE Cimarron Nursery, 1996 West Jefferson street, Los Angeles, Cal., has been sold by Lillian Richardson to William Chao.

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2-year Sweet and Sour Cherry
APPLE PLUM PEAR QUINCE
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INDIANA MEETING.

The midsummer meeting and picnic of the Indiana State Nurserymen's Association was held at the Hillsdale Nursery, Indianapolis, July 13. Approximately twenty-five members and their families attended. This was a combined meeting with the Indianapolis Landscape Association.

The business meeting was called to order by President M. B. Esterline. The minutes of the January meeting were read and accepted. The treasurer's report was also read and accepted.

Paul Ulman, assistant state entomologist, was called upon to tell his views of a recent tour of the various nurseries. He said that one of the big problems now is to keep a minimum amount of old stock in order to eliminate insects to a certain degree. He remarked that the bagworm is not so bad, but that scale is causing some trouble. The European

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JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Red Cedar		
6 to 9 in.	\$2.00	\$15.00
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TSUGA CANADENSIS, Hemlock		
6 to 9 in.	6.00	50.00
9 to 12 in.	9.00	75.00

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White Fringe, clean seed, present crop.
Witch-Hazel, clean seed, present crop.
\$1.50 per lb.; 10 lbs., \$12.00; 25 lbs., \$23.00.

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corn borer is damaging perennials, this insect attacking a number of plants other than just corn. Mr. Ulman told of the periodical, "Outdoor Indiana," which his department publishes. The members may have this by writing for it. A number of questions were asked Mr. Ulman.

Floyd Bass gave an outline of the activities of the Indianapolis Landscape Association. He told its purpose and what is being done. The guarantee problem is still being discussed, but nothing was definitely settled in regard to that.

A. B. Cunningham suggested that the names of the members be listed in the "Nursery News" occasionally.

Two visitors from out of the state were present, E. D. Robinson, Wallingford, Conn., and J. P. Foster, Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia. The Mount Arbor Nurseries are an associate member of our association.

Following adjournment of the meeting of the Indiana State Nurserymen's Association, the meeting was turned over to the Indianapolis Landscape Association, with President Ollie Hobbs presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary Floyd Bass and were approved.

Report was given by E. B. Palmer, chairman of the committee appointed to work out an instruction card to be given customers in regard to the proper care of their plantings. These instructions are to include the time certain things are to be done for certain plants. The sample card submitted met with the approval of the group, and supplies were ordered by the members.

A vote of thanks was extended by both groups to Alex Tuschinsky for his gracious hospitality in having this meeting and picnic at his nursery. The picnic lunch followed, and later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Tuschinsky showed colored motion pictures of the rose festival held at the Hillsdale Nursery this year, with the beautiful flowers and shrubs in bloom. They also showed a motion picture of their trip taken this summer around San Antonio, Tex., as well as some interesting views of Niagara Falls. Motion pictures were also shown which were taken on the boat cruise of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Kenneth Randel, Secretary.

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NORTHERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Evergreen Liners—Specimen Evergreens, B&B—Hardy Fruit Trees—Hardy Apple Seedlings—Ornamental Shrubs—Lining-out Shrubs, Trees and Vines. Write for price list.

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PROFITABLE PEONIES

Best varieties. Attractive prices. Fine quality roots, liberally graded. 30th Annual Catalogue ready.

HARMEL PEONY CO.Growers of Fine Peonies since 1911.
Berlin, Maryland

Orders from Washington

BAN MORE STEEL ITEMS.

The War Production Board on July 13 added approximately 250 articles of civilian goods to a previous list which can no longer be made from iron or steel.

The manufacturer of items on the supplemental list can no longer receive iron or steel. He is given thirty days to process from his materials on hand at a rate not to exceed by weight seventy-five per cent of his 1941 monthly average. Assembly of these articles is permitted for an additional thirty days.

The order also prohibits any person from accepting delivery on any of these articles which he knows has been manufactured in violation of WPB regulation.

In the list of banned articles are the following which have to do with garden operations, although but few of them are used in the nursery:

- Floral tools and floral hoes.
- Garden trowels.
- Hand weeders.
- Hoops, galvanized wire, for flower garden trim.
- Lawn brooms.
- Lawn edgers.
- Lawn rakes.
- Lawn rollers.
- Lawn tampers.
- Lawn seeders.
- Sod lifters.
- Sprinkling cans, garden.
- Transplanting trowels.
- Turf edgers.
- Umbrellas, garden.
- Weather vanes.
- Weed cutters and pullers, including dandelion, thistle and dock.

TRUCK RULING REVISED.

The Office of Defense Transportation has revised its orders governing operations of long-haul trucks, fixed a 40-mile-an-hour speed limit for them and canceled a provision requiring trucks to be loaded to at least seventy-five per cent of capacity on return trips.

Under the revisions, effective

August 1, all trucks affected must carry a capacity load over "a considerable portion" of the trip out or the trip back. They may carry less than a capacity load or travel empty only if the driver, after exercising "due diligence," is unable to comply with the load requirements.

It was stated that "due diligence" would include checking with information offices which are being established in various cities to keep common carriers in touch with freight movement requirements, or checking with other carriers individually in an effort to obtain a load. If no load can be found, the truck owner must offer his vehicle for lease to another carrier capable of using it.

The restrictions in the order do not apply to tank trucks or any trucks "controlled and operated by any person or persons principally engaged in farming, when used in the transportation of agricultural commodities and products thereof, from a farm or farms, or in the transportation of farm supplies to a farm or farms."

JOINS DOTY & DOERNER.

July 1, John Edwards, Millbrae, Cal., joined the forces of Doty & Doerner, Inc., Portland, Ore., leaving Cypress Lawn Nursery, Colma, Cal., of which he had been manager for the past several years. Mr. Edwards will supervise the wholesale distribution of Doty & Doerner nursery products throughout central and northern California and certain other sections of the Pacific coast.

After majoring in law at the University of California, Mr. Edwards chose the horticultural field for his endeavors. His experience included employment with the California



MYROBALAN SEED

Nation's Leading Source

Grown in our own orchard, processed by our experienced men. Cleaned and cured with special equipment, assuring high germination.

Write now for quotations on August 1 deliveries.



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Leading
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TULIP BULBS

Grown in HI-ALTITUDE

Produce Extra Large Blooms
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Write for List and Prices

Prices on Planting Stock on Request

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PYRACANTHA DUVALI

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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - NO PRICE INCREASE

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Ventura, California

California Field-grown

ROSEBUSHES

Dependable

Howard Rose Co.
HEMET, CALIFORNIA



Nursery Co. and a period of time in which he covered a large part of the Pacific coast area for Jackson & Perkins Co.

Except for several months of the year to be spent at the home office at Portland, Mr. Edwards will make his headquarters at his home address at Millbrae, Cal.

Doty & Doerner, Inc., produces for wholesale a general line of ornamental nursery stocks and fruit tree seedlings, specializing to a large extent on camellias, of which it grows more than 400 varieties.

PLANT PATENT SUIT.

Okada Bros., Inc., San Lorenzo, Cal., holder of plant patent No. 399, covering Carnation Red Glory, recently was successful in proving infringement of this carnation patent by Nobuyoshi Tanisawa, et al., in United States District court, northern district of California, southern division. The action is 22,181-R.

Judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff June 8, 1942, granting a permanent and perpetual injunction, with the court restraining and enjoining the defendants and their agents or employees from directly propagating, causing to be propagated, selling or offering for sale, plants which infringe plant patent No. 399. Further, the defendants were ordered to deliver and turn over every plant in their possession or under their control, infringing the patent in question.

CALIFORNIA PICNIC.

The Central California Nurserymen's Association held its monthly meeting in the form of the annual picnic at Pleasanton July 16. More than 100 persons, nurserymen and their families, attended the affair, which was held in a delightful shaded, cool canyon just outside Pleasanton. Clarence Perkins, Jackson & Perkins Co., president of the association, acted as host and master of ceremonies. Mrs. Perkins was a delightful aid to her husband and came to the rescue of the hungry hordes when it was learned just at dinner-time that there were more diners than there were steaks. The steaks were barbecued in real western fashion by an expert.

The high spot of the picnic was the baseball game between the sales-

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Quality Stock

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED
EVERGREENS
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Prices for coming season
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New catalogue will be
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Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Li-
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Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Ore-
gon Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Send us your Want List for Quotations.
Combination Carloads to Eastern dis-
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Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

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LEADING GROWERS of

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH,
Schwedler and Norway Maple.
Fine 2 and 3-year stock.
Also Hawthorn, Crab, Flowering Cherry and Pink-
flowering Locust.

List ready in September.

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GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
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Combination carloads to Eastern
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OREGON'S BEST SOURCE OF GOOD ROSES

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Guaranteed Quality

Carlton trees are expertly grown on
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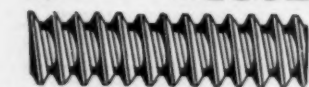
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men and the nurserymen. As there were only twelve salesmen in attendance, the teams had twelve men on each side. Clarence Perkins was umpire, but he had much noisy assistance from the members of both teams and the nurserymen who made up the audience. He did his work well in spite of the interruptions and distractions from his duties and did not need the husky escort which took him from the field. The nurserymen were declared the winners after three hot innings with a score of 22 to 23. This is the same score that the nurserymen won by last year, as well as in 1940.

Everyone attending the picnic had a really good time. Business as such was taboo, but it crept into the conversation from time to time, and in general it may be said that most of the nurserymen in the San Francisco bay area enjoyed a successful season. While there was little planting done on large new homes, all reported a large amount of work on the small so-called defense type of homes, and many had one or more contracts on government operations.

It is feared by many that there will be a shortage of some kinds of stock next year due to a shortage of help in propagation, but the total of all kinds of stock to be had for next spring will be about the same as it has been for the past few years.

There will be no meeting of the association in August. The next meeting, therefore, will be in September, at Oakland. W. B. B.

GETS BARRON LIBRARY.

H. B. Knapp, director of the State Institute of Agriculture, at Farmingdale, L. I., announces the acquisition of the library of the late Leonard Barron, of approximately 1,000 books.

During his many years of activity in horticulture, Mr. Barron became recognized as a gardening authority and writer. The first editions and inscribed volumes in the library attest to his friendship with many noted authors and editors.

A. J. SHOOSMITH, of the South Side Nursery, Richmond, Va., is now in the army, and his father, Fred Shoosmith, is taking over the former's duties in the landscape department in addition to his own in operating the wholesale department.

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Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties.
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2-year seedlings, \$8.00 per 1000. Other kinds, larger sizes. List ready. We collect tree seeds.
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Evergreen Growers, South Windham, Me.

SPRUCE, PINE, ARBORVITAE.
2 and 3-year-old seedlings.
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RUBBER BUDDING STRIPS.
10 pounds to exchange for 10,000 plain copper-wired wood labels.
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BEAUTIFUL HEMLOCKS.
We offer exceptionally fine stock, well developed, good color, excellent roots. Grown in clay loam, they ball well. Sizes 3, 4 and 5 feet. To be taken by truck—no shipping.

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Mail: 35 Marvin Ave.,
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PEACH PITS.
SMALL, NATURAL PEACH PITS, collected in the mountains of western North Carolina, averaging 6,500 pits per bushel of 50 lbs. Cost less than cannery seed, considering the number per bushel. Less than 10 bus., \$3.00; 10 bus. or more, \$2.75 per bu.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

Pieris Japonica, 4 to 6 ins., 10c; 6 to 8 ins., 15c; 8 to 12 ins., 25c; 12 to 15 ins., 50c; 15 to 18 ins., 75c; 18 to 24 ins., \$1.00. Thuja Pyramidalis, Occidentalis and Biotas, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50. Thuja Douglasi, Spiralis, Siberian, 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25. Mugo Pines, 18 to 24 ins., \$1.00. White Pine, American Red, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00. Scotch Pine, 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$4.00.
Alanwood Nursery, Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa.

EVERGREENS.
Taxus Cuspidata, 15 ins. to 7 ft.
Taxus Capitata, 2½ ft. to 12 ft.
Taxus Nana, 12 ins. to 18 ins.
Taxus Media Hicksi, 1½ ft. to 2½ ft.
Thuja Occ. Pyramidalis, 3 ft. to 5 ft.
Thuja Rosenthali and Wareana, 2½ ft. to 4 ft.
Juniperus Canadensis and Columnaris, 3 ft. to 8 ft.
All first-class stock with J.B. Certificate for October shipment in carload lots.

BULK'S NURSERIES,
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BOXUS SEMPERVIRENS.
Transplanted, puddled. Per 100 Per 1000
6 to 8 ins., 4-yr. \$18.00 \$180.00
8 to 10 ins., 5-yr. 20.00 200.00
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12 to 15 ins., 6-yr. 35.00 350.00
Sheared, specimens, B&B. Per 10 Per 100
15 to 18 ins. \$ 8.50 \$ 85.00
30 to 36 ins. 35.00 325.00
36 to 42 ins. 45.00 450.00
Write for quotations on other sizes of Sempervirens and various sizes of Sufferitica.
WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
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HELP WANTED

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Nurserymen, experienced; guaranteed annual employment; good positions for the right men. Apply, stating experience, wages.

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MRS. AYA STITZEL,
704 Capital Ave., Ellensburg, Wash.

WANTED

WANTED.
1000 to 1500 Chinese Chestnut.
ARTHUR DUMMETT,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Wanted—Ariens-Tiller or Rototiller in good condition. Also late model Chevrolet Pickup. Must be reasonable. Will pay cash. What have you in lining-out large Evergreen stock? Write, Alex Heins, Center Road Nursery, Saginaw, Mich.

MIDSUMMER HARDY BORDER.

[Continued from page 23.]

of culture (any ordinary soil, it is said, although a rich one with moisture throughout the growing year is what is needed for maximum results) coupled with a blooming season which covers the entire summer, which are two factors that should make any plant popular. The species varies not a little in nature, varying in color from rose to purple, in height from twenty inches to almost twice that and in its season of flowering. The King, a garden variety, has many of the best characters of the species, including a July to September blooming period, an easygoing disposition, stately height of three feet and a pleasing shade of bright rose-purple. I can see much profit in the plant for the neighborhood grower, not only for plant sales, but also as a cut flower. Propagation of ordinary kinds is usually from seeds, and the named ones from division, preferably in early spring.

Inulas have charms for me in their graceful narrow ray petals possessed by few other composites. I suspect, too, that they have, or would have, charm for others if better known. Observation shows, however, that few kinds, except elecampane, Inula helenium, are grown to any extent. And the last-named is generally ignored except by herb gardeners. There is a form of it, known as variety Magnificent, which is good enough in its 4-inch golden suns, on stems six feet or more in height, to decorate any garden. If you want something really spectacular, try a specimen in good soil in a hole in the lawn or at the back of the border. As these notes are written in mid-July a large group of Magnificent in the sunny west border is the outstanding part of the planting. But July will see the end of its display here, although the inula refrain will be carried on by two smaller ones, I. Golden Beauty and I. ensifolia. The first of these is a garden hybrid or selection which comes true from seeds. It grows about two feet in height here and produces lovely golden-yellow daisies from early June until autumn. Judging from its behavior here over a period of several years, I place it near the top of new introductions of the daisy persuasion, not only because

To Control Most DAMPING-OFF and to reduce COST OF HAND WEEDING

Larvacide

This tear gas fumigant injected into soil kills most weed seeds, nematodes and harmful fungi.

Treatment is conveniently made at foot levels as soil is piled up, to be drawn upon later. Small amounts are handled in barrels or boxes.

LARVACIDE-treated soil usually results in better root development, with healthier and more vigorous growths.

Write for details now.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY, Established 1816

117 Liberty Street, New York, also BOSTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, OMAHA & PHILADELPHIA.

LARVACIDE is shipped in liquid form, in cylinders 25-180 lbs., and 1-lb. bottles, each in safety can, 6 or 12 to wooden case. Stocked in principal cities.

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We ship, freight paid, complete for 10 days' trial with money-back guarantee, with 25 ft. high-test spray hose, 10-ft. extension spray pipe and 2 nozzles.

Fill the 50-gallon container with any spray solution, whitewash or water paint. Take it anywhere; the wide convex steel wheel rims can't cut into turf; low suspension of removable container in steel chassis prevents upsetting on hillsides. The extraordinary pressure and long high-test spray hose enable you to do a thorough job of spraying or painting with very little effort and without changing location of the Sprayer.

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Send Free Catalogue, Price List and Trial Offer on Paragon Sprayers.

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CLOVERSET POTS

Patent No. 2078695



Now made in four sizes and two grades, comparable in soil capacity to 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 9-in. clay pots. Prices as low as \$18.50 per 1000.

Cheap in price (can be given away with the plant). Non-Porous (slow to dry out), produce a better plant than a clay pot, make better satisfied customers and more profit for the Florist and Nurseryman.

Send for free circulars and prices. Sample carton sent by mail for 25c.

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Headquarters for —**"COTTONETTE" Squares**

Best for balling—save time, labor and twine—in stock—sizes, 14x14 to 36x36 inches.

"BURLA-POTS"

For growing plants—more used every year. Sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-inch.

"GIBRALTAR" Tree Tie

For guying young trees. Use in place of rubber hose; does not bark trees. Also—Tree Bandage, Windbreaks, Frost Covers.

"ARROW"**Horticultural Peat Moss**

Very best quality for Nurserymen and Florists. Large bales, low prices—carloads or less shipped anywhere.

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For dormant spraying.

Write—stating your requirements. Shipments by Motor Truck or Fast Freight to all points. Satisfaction Assured.

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HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

HYPONEX is a complete plant food and so accurately balanced that it will grow superior plants in soil, or even sand or water. Use HYPONEX for germination of seeds (helps to prevent damping-off). Cuttings (keeps them succulent until ready for transplanting). Transplanting (reduces shock and wilting), and for general feeding of flowers, vegetables, trees and lawns. Better and more vigorous root systems. Greater substance in stems, larger flowers.

Buy from your jobber or send \$1.00 for 1-lb. sample (makes 100 gals.), dollar credited on first order for 1 case for resale or 10-lb. drum for own use.

Write Jobber or direct to us for dealers' and growers' prices. Retail prices: 1-oz., 10¢; 3-oz., 25¢; 1-lb., \$1.00. Also sold in 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb. drums.

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Artercrafts Horticultural Photos
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PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of Plant Names

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of its easygoing ways and long blooming season, but also for its beautifully formed flowers of a delightful shade and its long stems which make it ideal for cutting. The other, *I. ensifolia*, has evidently found favor in America, for it was found in several catalogues consulted. That is as it should be, for the plant possesses much merit, even although here it has not lived up to the reputation given it in some catalogues of flowering from June until October. It has, however, had a gratifyingly long period of beauty, making merry with its golden daisies, on 6-inch stems, from the latter half of June into August. Where *I. royleana* is hardy (it is not reliably so here), it would make a lovely ornament in any sunny garden. It has the amiable characters of the inula tribe of being satisfied with almost anything one gives it in the way of care, although its height of twenty inches tells one that it is well suited to a forward position in the border and its behavior will tell one that best results come when it is given a rich soil in full sun. It is at its best here in August, an especially propitious time for a plant to bloom to make a good impression on gardeners, when it opens up its big golden suns, five inches across, narrow-petaled and slightly reflexed.

All these inulas are of easy culture and all, with the exception of the last, have proved themselves adapted to this cold climate. They may be grown from seeds planted in late fall or early spring, or from division. In fact plants should be divided every third or fourth year at least and be reset in fresh soil for best results.

[To be continued.]

THE Balzer Nursery, Spokane, Wash., was low bidder for the landscaping contract of the Sunset housing project at Garden Springs.

JOSEPH GALLAGHER, Charleston, S. C., died July 12 at the age of 59. He was a native of Taunton, Mass., and is survived by his widow, four daughters and two sons.

THE Louisville Nurserymen's Association met July 7 at the nursery of Louis Korfage, Louisville, Ky. The August meeting will be held at Carrollton, probably at the Martin Nursery.



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CARPENTER NURSERY TWINES

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A New Hybrid Daphne of Great Merit

This fragrant and easy-to-grow Hybrid Daphne originated in England a number of years ago. It received highest honors from the R. H. S. of Great Britain when it was first shown in London. The starlike bluish-white flowers are as deliciously fragrant as Daphne Cneorum. They occur in quantities during May and June along the upper eight or ten inches of each branch, the flowering time lasting a month or more. The foliage is rich, dark green, giving the effect of Boxwood. It remains on the plant well into the winter. Reports from southern test gardens are that it remains evergreen where winter weather is not too severe. The original stock plants in our nursery are about 2½ feet high, and about as broad. These were imported by us six years ago, and arrived with bare roots. Our experience is that dormant young stock may be shipped and transplanted bare root with excellent results.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

DORMANT STOCK, BARE ROOT.
12 to 15 inches, bare root, \$40.00 per 100.
15 to 18 inches, bare root, \$50.00 per 100.

No bare root plants of the above two sizes are shipped after April 1.



WHOLESALE PRICES		
15 to 18 inches, B&B		
Each	Doz.	100
\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
18 to 24 inches, B&B		
Each	Doz.	100
\$1.50	\$15.00	\$100.00
24 to 30 inches, B&B		
Each	Doz.	100
\$2.00	\$20.00	\$150.00

RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICES

15 to 18 inches, B&B		
Each	Doz.	
\$2.00	\$20.00	
18 to 24 inches, B&B		
Each	Doz.	
\$3.00	\$30.00	
24 to 30 inches, B&B		
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\$4.00	\$40.00	



Detail of flowers of spike of Daphne Somerset

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471 different nurseries have used our labels. Our star customer has placed 31 repeat orders with us since his initial order back in 1934.

The particular tough, moistureproof tagboard we use in making these ALL PURPOSE LABELS is hard to get, but we were fortunate in securing two tons more than we expected and so can take on a few more label customers.

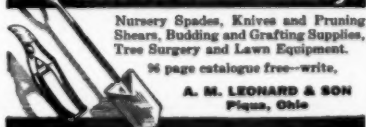
If you would like to examine and test these labels including the new String Strap Tie, which both ties and labels at the same time, we will gladly mail you a working Sample Kit, containing label pencil, working samples of different sizes of labels, prices, etc. No charge.

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BEFORE SETTING OUT

These pictures tell a profit story for every nurseryman. The apple trees in photographs 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the same age from graft—are the same variety and were grown in the same soil. The only difference is that the trees shown in #1 and #3 were soaked in TRANSPLANTONE solution for 24 hours before lining out. Those in #2 and #4 were not treated.

The difference is more than size. It is also superiority of root system, increased vigor and top structure for rapid growth and early bearing.

Which of these trees means most to your customers? Which are you likely to replace?

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The same hormone and vitamin stimulus that produced these superior apple trees can be applied to practically all nursery stock. TRANSPLANTONE increases roots, helps produce stronger and earlier maturing plants.

Soak the roots of all plants when they are moved. Supply a small amount of TRANSPLANTONE with each plant that you sell so that your customer may treat it when he plants it permanently. In this way you will have far fewer replacement claims and many more satisfied customers.

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